

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS





THE SUN NEVER SETS...

The sun never sets on the British Empire for the reason that the sun never sets on the spirit of enterprise which has carried British traditions around the world.

In its own sphere, Goodyear likes to feel that the same forward spirit, the same adherence to ideals, account for the fact that the sun never sets on the Goodyear tread imprint.



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Pullman (Limousine), £735. Snipe (Saloon), £475. 'Eighteen' (Saloon), £445. Also the Humber Quality 'Twelve.' Prices from £258. May we send you attractively illustrated and descriptive brochure?

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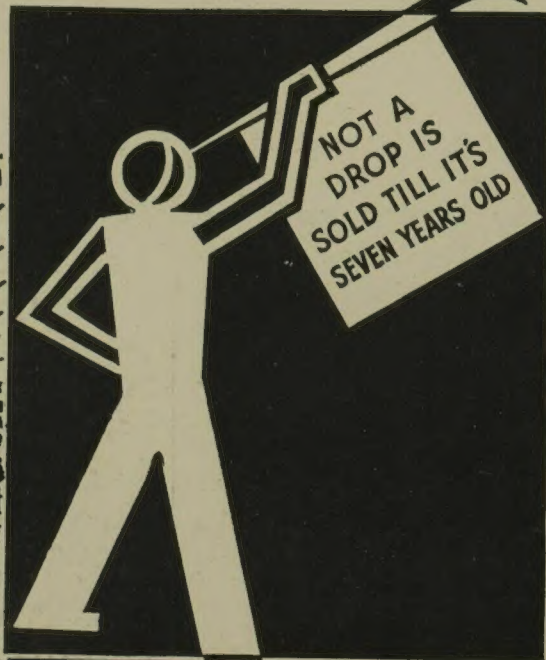


BY APPOINTMENT

We greet a new king

New days, new ways . . . Progress,
development, change . . . Which
sets us thinking, comfortably, of
age, of changelessness, of past
years—of John Jameson Whiskey.

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where a glorious holiday awaits you. Follow the lure of the romantic Rhine. Stroll along the boulevards of Berlin. Browse in the galleries and art shops of Munich and Dresden. Dream in the historic grandeur of mediæval picture towns—Nürnberg, Rothenburg, Hildesheim. Take a cure in Germany's famous and fashionable spas, golf and play at mountain resorts or bask in the sunshine of the Baltic and North Sea beaches.

The grandeur of Germany's scenery is thrilling: the Harz Mountains, setting of Grimm's fairy-tales . . . the rare charm of the Black Forest . . . the Glory of the Bavarian Alps. A country of colourful picturesque towns and ancient castles, flower-decked valleys, gracious gardens and lovely lakes will charm you with its gay beauty and melodious song. Delightful presentations of music, opera, theatre, and picturesque folk festivals, exciting sports events and interesting exhibitions provide pleasant diversion. Of world renown are the Bayreuth and Munich Opera Festivals. At Düsseldorf a giant Exhibition "A Nation at Work" will be found well worth a visit.

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GERMAN RAILWAYS INFORMATION BUREAU, 19, REGENT ST., S.W.1

Coronation



Flutter of banners in the May sunshine, Fanfare of trumpets at the Royal Exchange . . . A gilt coach moving slowly towards the Abbey between ranks of scarlet and gold—amid the cheers of thousands . . . England's Coronation will remain forever the most splendid event of 1937; and of the beautiful women who will have added to its elegance the vast majority are Elizabeth Arden's clients.

They typify the women the world over who rely on Miss Arden for the preservation and enhancing of their beauty, going regularly to her Salon while at home, invariably faithful to her preparations while abroad, using without fail each day, Miss Arden's famous Cleansing Cream, her Skin Tonic and Velva Cream for toning and nourishing, and for a delicate finish, always her Ardena Powder.

Elizabeth Arden

Elizabeth Arden Ltd.

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From the Painting by Henry C. Brewer, R.I.

TOGETHER WITH
many drawings and photographs illustrating the whole of the Coronation
ceremony in detail and the various stages of the processional drives from
Buckingham Palace to the Abbey and thence, through the great London
thoroughfares, back to the Palace; and with numerous pictures of the
acclamation of the King and Queen by the People of the Empire on
the great occasion of their crowning.

CORONATION CEREMONY NUMBER

"The Illustrated London News," May 15, 1937.
32-34, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.4.

DÉPOSÉ

CARON

FLEURS DE ROCAILLE PARFUM DE CARON FLEURS DE ROCAILLE PARFUM DE CARON FLEURS DE ROCAILLE PARFUM DE CARON



FLEURS DE ROCAILLE PARFUM DE CARON

USED AT THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN: The Regalia—Emblems of Sovereignty and Consecration.



BORNE IN THE KING'S LEFT HAND DURING THE RECESS:
THE KING'S ORB (LEFT).—ON THE RIGHT, THE ORB
MADE FOR MARY II.



ONE OF THE SWORDS OF JUSTICE:
THE SWORD OF STATE (CENTRE);
AND "CURTANA," THE SWORD OF
MERCY.



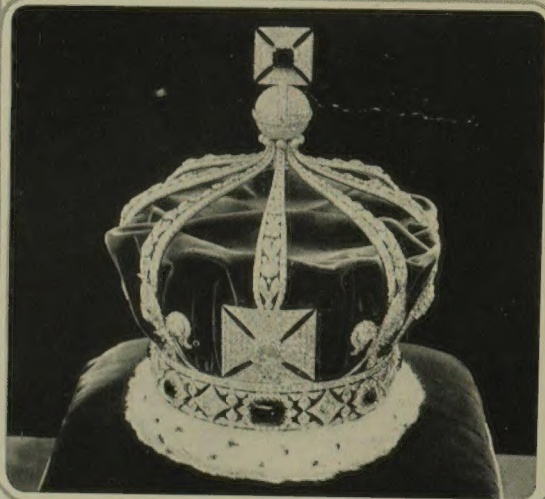
USED AT THE ANOINTING OF THE SOVEREIGN:
THE GOLDEN AMPULLA, WHICH CONTAINS THE OIL;
AND THE SILVER-GILT SPOON.



USED ONLY AT THE CORONATION OF OUR SOVEREIGNS
ST. EDWARD'S CROWN—THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.



THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CROWN IN THE WORLD: THE IMPERIAL
STATE CROWN—ORIGINALLY MADE FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.



MADE FOR THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.
AS THE EMPEROR OF INDIA: THE IMPERIAL CROWN
OF INDIA.



ONE OF THE MILITARY
EMBLEMS: THE JEWELLED
SWORD OF STATE.



H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH'S NEW CROWN—WHICH INCLUDES
THE KOH-I-NOOR AND A DROP-BRILLIANT FROM THE
LAHORE TREASURY.

THE KING'S SCEPTRE WITH
THE DOVE: A SYMBOL OF
EQUITY AND MERCY HELD
IN THE LEFT HAND.

ALTHOUGH the actual crowning of the King with St. Edward's Crown is the central point of the Coronation ceremonies, other parts of the Regalia also serve as symbols of his sovereignty. In some cases, as with the Bracelets, they have fallen into disuse. In others their meaning is duplicated, as with the Sceptre with the Dove, symbol of Equity and Mercy, and St. Edward's Staff, the Rod of Justice and Equity. The Orb, emblem of independent sovereignty, is only carried by a King or Queen regnant, but at the Coronation of William and Mary another orb had to be made for the Queen's use

[Continued opposite.



ST. GEORGE'S SPURS—THE EMBLEM OF KNIGHTHOOD AND CHIVALRY;
THE CORONATION RING, THE "WEDDING RING OF ENGLAND"; AND
THE BRACELETS, EMBLEMS OF ROYALTY, DATING BACK TO ANCIENT
TIMES, WHICH ARE NO LONGER USED.

as joint-Sovereign. There are two Swords of Justice—the "Sword of Justice to the Spirituality" and the "Sword of Justice to the Temporality." "Curtana," the "Sword of Mercy," has a blunted point. There are three Crowns worn by the Sovereign: St. Edward's Crown, with which he is crowned; the Imperial State Crown, made for Queen Victoria in 1838 and worn during the Recess and during the Coronation Procession through the streets and afterwards at State functions; the Imperial Crown of India, which was made for King George V.'s Coronation as Emperor at Delhi in 1912.

THE KING'S ROYAL SCEPTRE
WITH THE CROSS: AN
ENSIGN OF KINGLY POWER
AND JUSTICE.

The Queen's Sceptre with the Cross and her Ivory Rod with the Dove are not shown, as, in form, they are akin to the King's.



A MASTERPIECE OF
THE DISTILLER'S ART

Don't be Vague
ask for
Haig

NO FINER WHISKY GOES INTO ANY BOTTLE





THE GREYS

There is a famous cigarette named, by permission, after a regiment that has played a deathless part in the cavalcade of British history. In the brilliant new scene that is now being added to the pageant both holders of the name will be conspicuous. The Greys cigarettes have their own traditions to maintain, and will comport themselves worthily at the many Coronation festivities they are being bidden to attend.

Greys Cigarettes  20 for 1/-

SATURDAY

THE ILLUSTRATED

MAY 15, 1937

LONDON NEWS

CORONATION CEREMONY NUMBER



HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI.
CROWNED: MAY 12, 1937.

FROM THE PORTRAIT BY JOHN ST. HELIER LANDER, R.O.I.

Consort of the Sixth George in Britain's Most "Spacious Times."

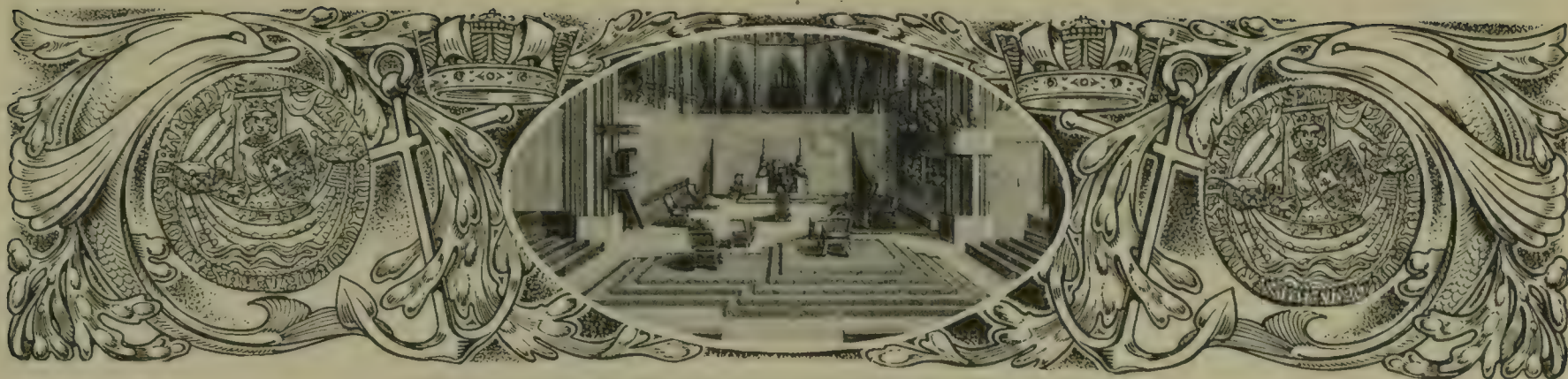
FROM THE PAINTING BY JOHN ST. HELIER LANDER, R.O.I.



HER MAJESTY
QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Queen Elizabeth, who traces her descent from Robert II. of Scotland, first King of the House of Stewart, is a daughter of the fourteenth Earl of Strathmore and the Countess of Strathmore, and before her marriage was Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. She was born on August 4, 1900, at St. Paul's Waldenbury, her father's Hertfordshire seat, where, it is understood, the Duke of York (now King George VI.)

proposed to her during a week-end visit in January, 1923. They were married in Westminster Abbey on April 26 of that year. Their elder child, Princess Elizabeth, Heir Presumptive to the Throne, was born on April 21, 1926, and her sister, Princess Margaret Rose, on August 21, 1930. In the Coronation ceremony, the crowning of the Queen follows after that of the King has been completed.



ALMOST AS IT IS TO-DAY: THE ABBEY READY FOR THE CORONATION OF KING JAMES II. AND QUEEN MARY.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

THE CHURCH'S CROWNING OF THE KING: ITS MEANING FOR THE EMPIRE.

By ARTHUR BRYANT.

THE Coronation has come and gone and another English King has experienced the great religious ritual of his sacring in the eyes of his people. For a week the world—all save Spain in the hour of its own martyrdom—turned in its affairs to watch the behaviour of Britain, admire her cool pulse now beating high, and perhaps envy her peaceful, solemn pageantry. It is over. The captains and the Kings depart, the khaki emu-feathers and their like return to the distant lands from which they have come, and the "utilitarian" litter is being cleared from the London parks. The Coronation Season still remains for the few to play out: there are reviews, functions, garden-parties. But for the vast majority of Britons, both here and scattered about the Empire, the solemnity and communal rejoicing of last Wednesday is a thing of the past. It may be that most of those now living will never live to see its like. It was so after 1838, and, wishing our young King long to live, we hope it may be so after 1937.

Yet something remains—and that the most important part. A week ago I wrote on this page of the historical meaning of Coronation. There is another meaning. For Great Britain and her Empire is a Christian community, and neither the scorn of the intellectual nor the unthinking indifference of the populace, divorced from its roots by a century of urban and industrial life, has changed the Christian status of the realm. In the great moments of our official existence, at least, we confess and call ourselves Christians.

For the other meaning contained in the ceremony of Coronation is not secular but sacred. The gilded ceremony of State, which a few of us witnessed and the rest of us listened to or read of, is also a religious service. And it is a service that in this aspect, as much as in the other, touches on the great human activity which we call political. For Christianity, as it has made itself manifest in the world, has contributed not only to the spiritual well-being of the individual—its first concern—but has enriched the science of human governance with a great and comparatively novel principle. It is a principle summed up in that phrase of the Scriptures in which Christ told the Pharisees to render unto Cæsar the things which

are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's. It may be described as the permanent separation of the temporal and spiritual powers, based on the realisation—an almost incredibly difficult one for men to grasp, as both history and the events of our own day show—that men can be governed in peace and justice without the necessity of being coerced in mind and conscience. Indeed, the principle goes much further: it lays it down as an axiom that really good government, the kind of government which breeds

compromises of worldly rule. It was for this reason that King David was forbidden to build the Temple, because in his capacity as worldly ruler he had been forced to shed blood, although in the temporal service of God's chosen people. For the two great functions of human governance, secular and divine, are too great for any one man or body of men—whether King, Dictator, Parliament or Soviet—to exercise alone. Anyone who doubts the truth of this should ask himself the dual question: does Mussolini, for

all his genius as worldly leader and law-giver, give the kind of spiritual inspiration and direction that the highest dictates of Christianity demand of men? And would our own truly pious and Christian Bench of Bishops, judging by their occasional utterances on public affairs, make much of a hand at directing the wheel of Empire? That nation is most to be envied that has the advantages of an independent clergy who are able to speak spiritual truth without thought of worldly convenience or fear of coercion, and of a magistracy that can exercise the office of government without falling into the delusion that by doing so it partakes of divinity. This is as true of a democracy as of any other form of government. As Burke defined it in one of his greatest passages—

The consecration of the state, by a state religious establishment, is necessary also to operate with a wholesome awe upon free citizens; because, in order to secure their freedom, they must enjoy some determinate portion of power. To them, therefore, a religion connected with the state, and with their duty towards it, becomes even more necessary than in such societies where the people, by the terms of their subjection, are confined to private sentiments, and the management of their own family concerns. All persons possessing any portion of power ought to be strongly and awfully impressed with an idea that they act in trust; and that they are to account for their conduct in that trust to the one great Master, Author and Founder of Society.

This principle ought even to be more strongly impressed upon the minds of those who compose the collective sovereignty, than upon those of single princes. Without instruments, these princes can do nothing. . . . But where popular authority is absolute and unrestrained, the people have an infinitely greater, because a far better founded, confidence in their own power. . . . It is therefore of infinite importance that they should not be suffered to imagine that their will, any more than that of kings, is the standard of right and wrong.

[Continued overleaf.]



KING GEORGE VI.'S FIRST EXPERIENCE OF THE CORONATION CEREMONY: HIS MAJESTY (SECOND FIGURE ON THE LEFT OF THE ROYAL BOX; LOOKING AT THE PHOTOGRAPH) AT THE CORONATION OF HIS FATHER, KING GEORGE V.

King George VI. (then Prince Albert) was fifteen years old when he attended the Coronation of King George V. and Queen Mary on June 22, 1911. His Majesty was, therefore, at an age when he could follow the impressive service with understanding and when, as the central figure, he heard those solemn words again on May 12 they must have recalled memories of that previous occasion during which he stood between the Princess Royal and the Duke of Kent in the Royal Box at the sacring of his father.

Photograph Reproduced by Permission from the late Sir John Benjamin Stone's Collection of Photographs in the Birmingham Reference Libraries.

noble and just-hearted men and women, which is its true end, can only exist when the temporal and spiritual powers are thus separated. For it is based, not on the abstract theorising of the schools, but on the proved manifestation of human nature that, save in exceptional cases too rare for practical usage, the exercise of temporal power sooner or later blurs the clarity of spiritual vision, while absorption in things of the spirit unfits a man for the necessary makeshifts and

The Christian Faith, by recognising this principle, has advanced political science to a stage hitherto unknown in the world. Even the ancient Greek democracies, or aristocracies, as they should be more justly called, were based on a terrible blindness to spiritual truth, for they were founded on the great wrong of slavery. Inequality of political status and perhaps of worldly wealth seems an unavoidable necessity of all secular government: spiritual equality in human dignity and moral status is an ineradicable law of the divine cosmos, as we believe in it, and is utterly incompatible with the institution of slavery. In that ancient world there was no one in spiritual authority recognised by the State to remind the temporal powers that their ultimate purpose was to govern by the rules of righteousness. It was for want of such reminder that the city states of Greece, for all their intellectual glory, failed: in the last resort they were found wanting and their heritage given to others. The Christian states of the mediæval and modern world have had a better chance of survival: wherever, accepting the teaching of Christ, they have kept the spiritual and the temporal swords in separate hands, as in Britain, they have continued to flourish and to add to the heritage of human happiness, dignity, and culture. Wherever Church and State have for any reason become merged into one common identity—where prelates have become rulers and rulers gods—there has been a terrible reckoning to pay of dissolution and destruction. Beside the magistrate must stand the priest, not to compel or overrule him, but to remind him that there are even higher laws than his own to which he is as much subject in conscience as the meanest subject. It is just this that the Coronation Service reaffirms for the guidance of the supreme rule of magistrate and, through him, of every lesser magistrate at the outset of a new reign.

For at the Coronation the Church charges the King with the execution of Divine Law. It bids him to govern that justice and equity may reign on earth. "And when you see this Orb," he is told, "thus set under the Cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ our redeemer." He is urged to use the temporal sword, as we saw a week ago, to do justice and remove oppression. The Church does not threaten him with early sanctions if he does not do these things, for this would be to confuse the spiritual with the secular law; that way, as all history teaches, ancient and modern alike, lies destruction. But it proclaims in the presence of many witnesses the lesson which princes have all to learn, that responsibility is a trust that is owed not to men alone, but to God.

All this is of immense importance, not for the people of this overcrowded little island alone, but for the whole Empire. Over a third of the world's habitable territory flies the British flag. The question may very well be asked, Why?; outside the confines of the Empire it very often is asked. Why should the British race have arrogated to them so much of what should be common to all men? Why should the Crown of island Britain lord it over vast and rich lands in remote continents? It is all very well our talking about the sanctity of

peace, and collective security, but what precisely do we mean? Peace that Britain may enjoy what by right should belong to others? Collective security that she may be saved the trouble and expense of protecting single-handed her ill-gotten gains? However unjust we may think such insinuations, there is no avoiding the fact that our neighbours make them. It is well that we should be quite clear about this.

For, however the British Empire may have been gained—and I am not one of those who believe that it was won solely by the simple process of grab—there is only one justification for its continued existence, and, if history is to be taken as any guide, only one possible way by which it can be preserved. To base its claim for continuance on the ingenuous ground that it is British—that what we have we hold—is to

those whose material interests are not closely bound up with its own. The fallacy of political selfishness—realism as it sometimes is called—is that it provokes the growing resistance of the victims of that selfishness. Sooner or later that resistance will become stronger than the forces that execute Cæsar's will: when that day comes, empire must end. It can only endure when the universal conscience of mankind finds in its continuance something which cannot honestly be opposed on the grounds of conscience. It must be founded so deeply in natural justice that it commands the respect of all men.

It is not altogether untrue to say that the British Empire is nearer doing so to-day than it was, say, at the beginning of the present century. There has been a growing sense throughout many parts of the

world where the British flag does not fly that there is a genuine desire on the part of the British people, manifested in the policy of successive British Governments, to base that policy on the principles of altruistic justice towards all men. A sense, in fact, that British power is regarded as being held in trust for the furtherance not of mere earthly but of divine law. The very real readiness of Britain to disarm after the war, and the fact that she actually did so, at grave risk to herself, was in some measure a proof of this. So was the British attitude after the war to the alien peoples subjected to her rule; in Ireland, in India, in Egypt, Britain, abandoning her old obstinate attitude of bulldog in the manger, showed herself ready to accept the opinions and claims of others even when they conflicted with her own, not because they could be enforced against her, but because they were felt to be founded on natural equity. And, most of all, Britain was seen to be basing her policy on something never, perhaps, seen in worldly empire before, when she freely and rejoicingly extended to her young dominions beyond the seas rights of free and independent nationhood equal to her own.

It cannot, of course, be maintained that in everything that has been done and said since the war the British Empire has not sometimes acted selfishly or adopted an outwardly selfish attitude. That, perhaps, is inevitable in any human institution. But it cannot be too often stated that, if the British Empire is to endure, those who direct its policy must consistently

endeavour to frame their human governance on those divine laws which transcend human self-seeking. That has never been more true than it is to-day, when the component parts of the Empire are for the first time possessed of the unfettered right of independent action—when they are as much at liberty to act unjustly as justly. And it is precisely as a reminder that all human government is a trust from God that the Coronation Service is of such tremendous significance—not for the peoples of Great Britain alone, but for those of her sister nations beyond the seas.

NOTE.—This being a Special Coronation Number, we have been compelled, owing to the pressure on our space, to omit the regular articles which are a feature of "The Illustrated London News," with the exception of "Our Note Book." The articles in question will be resumed in our next issue.



EXPERTS IN THE CORONATION CEREMONY: THE EARL MARSHAL WITH THE HERALDS AND OTHER OFFICERS OF ARMS. This drawing, which appeared as a full page in "The Illustrated London News" Coronation Record Number, shows (from left to right) front row: Sir Francis James Grant (Lord Lyon King of Arms), Mr. Arthur Cochrane (Clarenceux King of Arms), His Grace the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal), Sir Gerald Woods Wollaston (Carter King of Arms); second row: Major Sir Neville Wilkinson (Ulster King of Arms), Mr. Alfred Butler (Windsor Herald), Mr. Henry Martin (Richmond Herald), Mr. Algar Howard (Norroy King of Arms), Mr. Archibald Russell (Lancaster Herald); and back row: Mr. Richard Graham-Vivian (Bluemantle Pursuivant), Mr. Anthony Wagner (Portcullis Pursuivant), Mr. Eric Geijer (Rouge Dragon Pursuivant), Capt. Aubrey Toppin (York Herald), Mr. Philip Kerr (Rouge Croix Pursuivant), Mr. John Heaton-Armstrong (Chester Herald), Hon. George Bellet (Somerset Herald).—[From the Drawing by W. Smithson Broadhead.]

satisfy nobody but ourselves and only the meanest of ourselves at that. To substantiate that claim means, sooner or later, war against those who believe that they have justice on their side. That war (or wars) can only end in the long run in one way. In this world, time is always on the side of justice. But if mankind as a whole can be brought to believe that the British Empire is a power that makes for just dealing and concord between men, then the British Empire, if its own people are strong in the same faith and ready to live and die in its service, may endure as long as the earth. The Roman Empire collapsed because it chose to conduct its affairs not by the moral stands of divine law, but by those of man, a self-seeking creature. It confused power with morality: attributed dignity to the supreme magistrate. That is the eternal error of Cæsarism. For it can never win the willing assent to the continuance of its power from



**BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND THE DECORATED MALL—THE CENTRE OF LONDON'S CORONATION CELEBRATIONS:
AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSION OF THE MALL THROGGED WITH LOYAL SIGHTSEERS.**

It is only natural that, before and after the Coronation, the multitude of sightseers, having viewed the decorations in the West End, should have slowly found their way to the Mall and, passing between the ornamental poles gay with banners, have assembled in their thousands round the Victoria Memorial, to stand gazing at their Majesties' London home. Shuffling along and obeying the orders of the police

with their usual good humour, they endured considerable discomfort in order to be at the heart of a crowd demonstrating its loyalty to the Throne. At night the spectacle, looking along the Mall, is even more magnificent, with Buckingham Palace bathed in soft white light from floodlights and the crowd before it singing and cheering excitedly—a People's homage to their crowned Sovereign.

"THE TRUMPETS SHALL SOUND AND THE GREAT GUNS . . .

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED



"HEAD—LEFT WHEEL!"
ADVANCING IN COLUMN OF ROUTE
THROUGH THE PARK.



"LIMBER UP."
DRAGONS INSTEAD
OF SIX HORSE
GUN-TEAMS.

"FIRE BY ORDER."
BATTERY FIRE 10 SECONDS."

THE ROYAL SALUTE FIRED FOR THE FIRST TIME
IN LONDON BY MECHANISED ARTILLERY.
J. BATTERY R.H.A., EQUIPPED WITH 3.7 HOWITZERS
AT THE SALUTING POSITION IN ST. JAMES' PARK.

BRYAN DE GRINEAU—1937

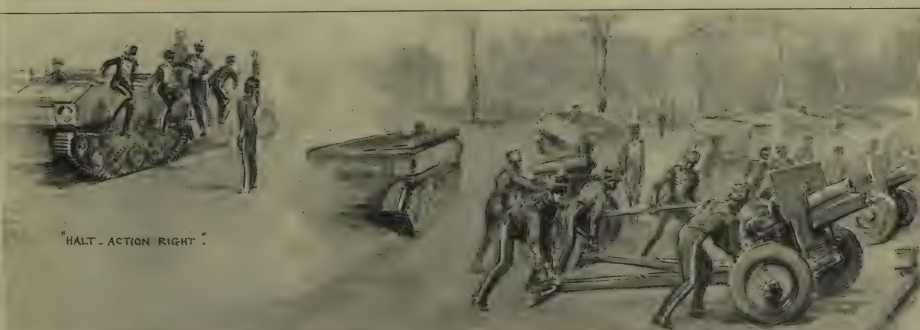
FIRED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN LONDON BY A MECHANISED BATTERY: THE ROYAL SALUTE OF FORTY-ONE GUNS

The usual mounted battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, whose magnificent horse-teams and resplendent personnel are one of the features of London's military pageantry as its guns clatter through the streets from St. John's Wood Barracks to the Park, to fire the Royal Salute on State occasions, did not fulfil its usual duty on the occasion of the Coronation, as it was taking

part in the procession. For the first time in the history of London's State Salutes a mechanised unit took its place—the honour being allotted to "J" Battery (3rd Brigade), R.H.A., stationed at Aldershot, which was mechanised in October 1935. This camped in Kensington Gardens and, after preparing for action there on Coronation morning, proceeded to the saluting point in

SHALL BE SHOT OFF": THE CORONATION ROYAL SALUTE.

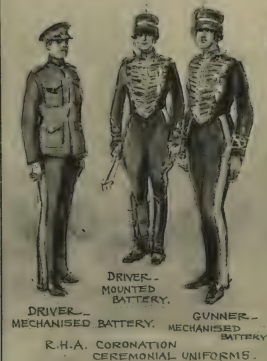
LONDON NEWS" BY BRYAN DE GRINEAU.



"HALT—ACTION RIGHT."



TAKING UP THE FIRING
POSITION PARALLEL TO
BIRDCAGE WALK—



DRIVER—
MOUNTED BATTERY.
GUNNER—
MECHANISED BATTERY.
R.H.A. CORONATION
CEREMONIAL UNIFORMS.

SECTIONS RETIRING
TO THEIR CAMP IN
KENSINGTON GARDENS.

IN ST. JAMES'S PARK AT THE EXACT MOMENT OF THE CROWNING OF KING GEORGE VI. IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

St. James's Park, between the Lake and Birdcage Walk, opposite Wellington Barracks. "J" Battery is armed with 3.7 howitzers and spectators saw these in action, instead of the familiar 13-pounder of the mounted batteries. Dragons took the place of the six-horse gun-teams; and the drivers wore the new blue uniform (with broad red stripes down the sides of the overalls

and a red cap-band) instead of the usual horse-artillery jacket. The gunners wore the full-dress uniform as on mounted parades. Salutes were also fired at the moment of the crowning of the King by the H.A.C. at the Tower of London (62 guns), and by the 395th (Berk. Yeo.) Battery, T.A., at Windsor. Salutes at other centres were fired at noon.

PRESENT AT THE CORONATION OF HER PARENTS: THE HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.

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A NEW PORTRAIT OF PRINCESS ELIZABETH, WHO DROVE IN THE PROCESSION TO THE ABBEY WITH THE PRINCESS ROYAL, PRINCESS MARGARET, AND LORD LASCELLES, AND ON THE RETURN ROUTE WITH QUEEN MARY AND PRINCESS MARGARET.

PRESENT AT THE CORONATION: THE YOUNGER CHILD OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

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A NEW PORTRAIT OF PRINCESS MARGARET, WHO DROVE IN THE PROCESSION TO THE ABBEY WITH THE PRINCESS ROYAL, PRINCESS ELIZABETH, AND LORD LASCELLES, AND ON THE RETURN ROUTE WITH QUEEN MARY AND PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

INCLUDED IN THE CORONATION FESTIVITIES: STATE BANQUET AND BALL.

FROM THE DRAWINGS BY HENRY C. BREWER, R.I.



A STATE BANQUET IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE; SUCH AS THOSE ARRANGED FOR MAY 10 AND 13: THE SCENE OF ROYAL ENTERTAINMENT IN THE BALLROOM.



A STATE BALL IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE; SUCH AS THAT ARRANGED FOR MAY 14: A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE IN THE LARGEST STATE APARTMENT.

The programme for the Coronation festivities included State Banquets at Buckingham Palace on May 10 and 13 and two Court Balls—one on May 14 and the other on May 26. Our artist's drawings give an impression of the grandeur of such events. A State dinner is held in the Ballroom at the Palace and the King and Queen and the royal party are seated at the top of the long "horse-shoe" table. Against the left wall is displayed part of the King's magnificent collection of gold plate. At the east end is the organ and musicians' gallery. For a State Ball the guests

assemble in the ballroom, the men in court dress or uniform, with orders and decorations. The Royal Procession enters by the door on the right of our drawing and proceeds straight to the dais, where the King and Queen take their seats. The seats in the left-hand corner in the background are occupied by Duchesses; while those in the right background corner accommodate the wives of Ambassadors and other foreign representatives. The canopy behind the dais is formed from hangings of the Imperial Shamiana used at the Coronation Durbar in Delhi in 1912.

THE KING'S BROADCAST SPEECH TO THE EMPIRE ON CORONATION NIGHT.

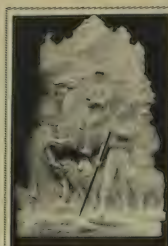


HOW THE KING ADDRESSED AN AUDIENCE OF HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS:
HIS MAJESTY AT THE MICROPHONE IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

KING GEORGE VI. had the whole world as audience when, on Coronation night, he broadcast his message to the Empire from Buckingham Palace. It was a historic occasion, since he spoke to his people for the first time as King-Emperor and delivered the first broadcast by a monarch within a few hours of his crowning. The total number of his hearers has been conjectured at 500,000,000. His Majesty was timed to speak for about five minutes, beginning at 8 p.m. His address formed the culminating event of a great B.B.C. programme entitled "The Empire's Homage." Listeners were taken westward round the Empire, through representative speakers, until finally the Premier spoke for Britain. Then followed the National Anthem, and, after a pause of five seconds, a red lamp flashed the signal for the King to begin. Two microphones were on his table, one a duplicate in case the other failed. Both were specially mounted on pedestals of Australian walnut and brass.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH BY COURTESY OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION.





THE DRUIDS AND STONEHENG
(c. 1700 B.C.)—BY DAVID
EVANS, A.R.S.



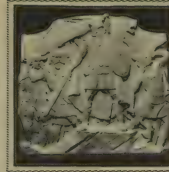
QUEEN BOADICEA (A.D. 61),
AN EARLY BRITISH PATRIOTIC
LEADER—BY CLARE SHERIDAN,
A.R.S.



BRITONS UNDER ROMAN RULE—
BY THOMAS J. CLAPPERTON,
A.R.S.



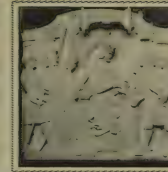
KING ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE
(c. A.D. 530)—BY FREDERICK
J. WILCOXSON, A.R.S.



VIKINGS RAIDING THE COAST
(A.D. 850)—BY G. H. PAULIN,
A.R.S.



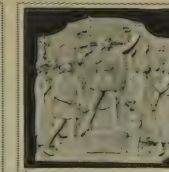
WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR
(A.D. 1066)—BY A. J. OAKLEY,
R.B.S.



KING JOHN SEALS MAGNA
CARTA (A.D. 1215)—BY A. J.
OAKLEY, R.B.S.



THE FIRST PRINCE OF WALES
(A.D. 1284)—BY JAMES WOOD-
FORD, A.R.A.



THE WARS OF THE ROSES
(A.D. 1455—A.D. 1485)—BY
RICHARD GARRE, R.A.

CANADA: THE CORNER PIECE
AT THE WESTERN END OF
THE OXFORD STREET FACE OF
MESSRS. SELFIDGE'S.



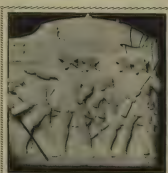
MERCHANT ADVENTURERS
(c. A.D. 1480)—BY RICHARD
GARRE, R.A.



DRAKE AND THE ARMADA
(A.D. 1588)—BY DAVID EVANS,
A.R.S.



OLIVER CROMWELL, THE PRO-
TECTOR (A.D. 1649)—BY DAVID
EVANS, A.R.S.



CLIVE ("THE DARING IN WAR")
IN INDIA (A.D. 1757)—BY A. J.
OAKLEY, R.B.S.



WOLFE CAPTURES QUEBEC
(A.D. 1759)—BY JAMES WOOD-
FORD, A.R.A.



NELSON AT TRAFALGAR (A.D.
1805)—BY S. NICHOLSON BARRE,
F.R.S.S.



WELLINGTON AT WATERLOO
(A.D. 1815)—BY E. WHITNEY-
SMITH.



CECIL RHODES IN SOUTH
AFRICA (A.D. 1881)—BY
A. NEWBERRY TRENT.



THE ARMISTICE (A.D. 1918)
(BRITAIN REJOICING)—BY
G. H. PAULIN, A.R.S.



EMPERESS OF PEACE
(A.D. 1918)—BY J. A. STEVENSON,
F.R.S.S.



THE CYNOSURE OF OXFORD STREET'S FINE CORONATION DECORATIONS: A GREAT STORE

Oxford Street, one of the best-known "shopping streets" in the world, has made great efforts to celebrate the Coronation, and it may be said with truth that, of all the efforts, that of Messrs. Selfridge's is the greatest and

is attracting the most attention. The series of historic panels that figure on the famous firm's building illustrate some of the outstanding events in the history of England from 1700 B.C. to 1918 A.D. These, and all the other

DISPLAYING A SCULPTURED PAGEANT OF ENGLISH HISTORY AND SYMBOLICAL EMPIRE GROUPS.

subjects, are the work of distinguished sculptors of this country, co-operating with Sir William Reid Dick, R.A., as supervisor of the sculpture work, and Mr. Albert D. Millar as chief controller of the scheme as a whole. The great

central group at the main entrance (58 ft. across and 38 ft. high), representing "The Empress of Peace to the Throne," is the work of J. A. Stevenson, F.R.S.S., and Sir William Reid Dick. Above it is a symbolical figure of Peace.

KENSINGTON GARDENS IN UNFAMILIAR GUISE—TRANSFORMED

SPECIALY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"



CHILDREN PLAYING IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT MILITARY CAMP PITCHED IN

Shortly before the Coronation, the greater part of Kensington Gardens was closed to the public, to enable a vast camp of some four thousand tents to be erected for the housing of the processional troops. The Flower Walk, the children's playground, and the refreshment pavilion (here seen) were, however, kept open. The Gardens were used for a similar purpose at the

Coronation of King George V.; and, during the General Strike, of 1926, they became a depot for transport. Our drawing shows the familiar pavilion with its umbrella-shaded tables and its approaches presenting a strange contrast with the tents of the encroaching camp. Nursemaids with their charges stroll amongst the R.A.S.C. lorries, and the small cars and motor-cycles of

FOR THE SECOND TIME SINCE KING GEORGE V.'S CORONATION.

LONDON NEWS" BY BRYAN DE GUINEAU.



KENSINGTON GARDENS TO HOUSE THE PROCESSIONAL TROOPS FOR THE CORONATION.

despatch riders. The men storing floorboards and the sentry are but two of the many details of a bustling military encampment. In spite of the notices—"Closed to the Public"—the soldiers guarding the ropes stretched across the prohibited walks have had to discuss the right of way with nurses who were prevented from taking their usual promenade. Street-lining troops were

accommodated in Hyde Park and at the Primrose Hill Camp. The Royal Navy, Dominions' contingents, and three Guards battalions occupied Olympia; the Colonial contingents were at Wellington Barracks, and the Indian and Burmese contingent camped at Hampton Court. Over 32,000 officers and men from home and overseas took part in the procession and lined the route.

AT THE CORONATION TO REPRESENT THEIR COUNTRIES: ROYAL VISITORS.



H.R.H. PRINCE FELIX OF LUXEMBURG.
(The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.)



H.R.H. PRINCE CHARLES, COUNT OF FLANDERS.
(Belgium.)



H.R.H. CYRIL, PRINCE OF PRES LAV.
(Bulgaria.)



H.R.H. THE AMIR SA'UD.
(Saudi Arabia.)



H.R.H. PRINCE CHICHIBU.
(The Japanese Empire.)



H.R.H. PRINCESS CHICHIBU.
Accompanying her husband. Formerly Setsu-Ko Matsudaira.



H.R.H. PRINCE MICHAEL.
(Rumania.)



H.R.H. PRINCE CHULA CHAKRABONGS.
(Siam.)



H.R.H. PRINCE PAUL.
(Greece.)

Some forty-eight nations arranged to be represented by distinguished personages at the Coronation of their Majesties King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth. Prince Felix, Consort of the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, whom he married in 1919 after she had succeeded on the abdication of her sister, attended as representative of the Grand Duchy. Prince Charles, Count of Flanders, is the brother of the King of the Belgians. The Prince of Preslav is the brother of Boris III., Tsar of Bulgaria. The Amir Sa'ud is the eldest son of Ibn Sa'ud and was formally declared the Heir

Apparent in 1933. Prince Chichibu (Yasuhito) is the eldest brother of the Emperor of Japan and married Setsu-Ko Matsudaira in 1928. The Princess was born in England when her father was First Secretary at the Japanese Legation. Prince Michael, Great Voevod of Alba Julia, is the only son of King Carol and, for a time, reigned as King, 1927-1930. Prince Chula Chakrabongs is a cousin of the young King Ananda, who succeeded to the Throne on the abdication of his uncle in 1935. Prince Paul, Crown Prince of Greece, is the brother of King George II.

AT THE CORONATION TO REPRESENT THEIR COUNTRIES: ROYAL VISITORS.



THE CROWN PRINCESS OF DENMARK.
Married Prince Christian Frederik in 1935.



THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN.
Representative of Sweden.



THE CROWN PRINCESS OF SWEDEN.
Married Prince Gustaf Adolf in 1923.



THE CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK.
Representative of Denmark.



PRINCE AND PRINCESS PAUL OF YUGOSLAVIA.
Representatives of Yugoslavia.



THE CROWN PRINCESS OF NORWAY.
Married Prince Olav on March 21, 1929.



BERNHARD, PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS.
Married Princess Juliana on January 7, 1937.



PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS.
Representative of the Netherlands.

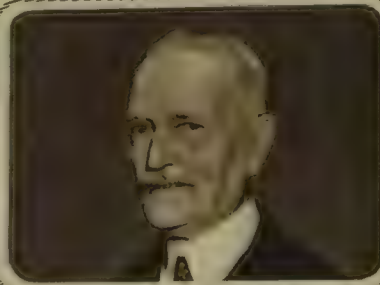
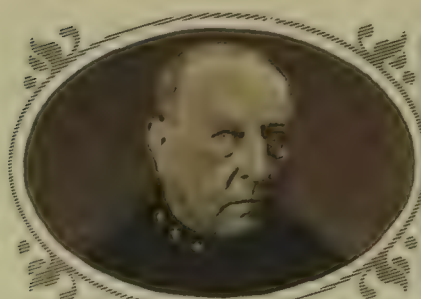


THE CROWN PRINCE OF NORWAY.
Representative of Norway.

Among the official delegates from foreign States who were present in Westminster Abbey to witness the crowning of King George and Queen Elizabeth, were some who are related to our Royal Family and others who have been frequent visitors to this country. Princess Juliana was present at Ascot in 1934 and later acted as a bridesmaid at the Duke of Kent's wedding. The Crown Princess of Denmark was Princess Ingrid of Sweden and is a granddaughter of the Duke of Connaught. She married Prince Frederik on May 24, 1935. The Crown Prince of Sweden married Princess Margaret Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, in 1905, and, secondly, Lady

Louise Mountbatten, second daughter of the first Marquess of Milford Haven, in 1923. Prince Paul, First Regent of Yugoslavia, married Princess Olga of Greece, the Duchess of Kent's sister, on October 22, 1923. The Crown Princess of Norway was Princess Martha of Sweden and married Prince Olav in 1929. Princess Juliana is the daughter of Queen Wilhelmina and the late Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and is the Heir Apparent. She married Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld on January 7, 1937, and the wedding was attended by the Duke of Kent, the Earl of Athlone, Princess Alice Countess of Athlone, and Lady May Abel-Smith.

DISTINGUISHED DELEGATES FROM FOREIGN LANDS AT THE CORONATION.



THE UNITED STATES DELEGATES TO THE CORONATION: (L. TO R.) ADMIRAL HUGH RODMAN, MR. JAMES WATSON GERARD (U.S. AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN DURING THE WAR), AND GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING (COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE, 1917-19).

LEADER OF FRANCE'S CORONATION DELEGATION: M. YVON DELBOS; MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.



LEADER OF CHINA'S CORONATION DELEGATION: MR. K'UNG HSIANG HSI, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, AND FINANCE MINISTER.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RUSSIAN UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS AT THE CORONATION: M. LITVINOFF, COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WHO LEADS THE DELEGATION; AND M. MAISKY, SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

LEADER OF NEPAL'S CORONATION DELEGATION: COMMANDING GENERAL SIR KAISER SHUMSHERE JUNG BAHADUR RANA.

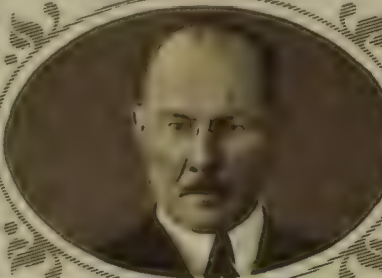
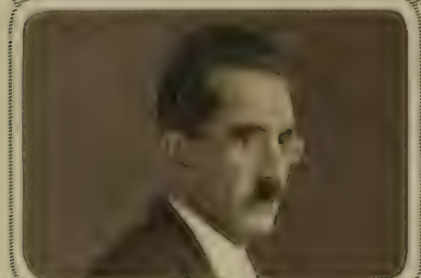


LEADER OF THE BRAZILIAN CORONATION DELEGATION: SENHOR RAUL REGIS DE OLIVEIRA; BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

LEADER OF THE CHILEAN CORONATION DELEGATION: SEÑOR DON AGUSTIN EDWARDS; CHILEAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

LEADER OF THE MEXICAN CORONATION DELEGATION: DR. PRIMO VILLA MICHEL, MINISTER ON SPECIAL MISSION IN LONDON.

LEADER OF THE ARGENTINIAN CORONATION DELEGATION: DR. DON TOMAS A. LE BRETON, ARGENTINIAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

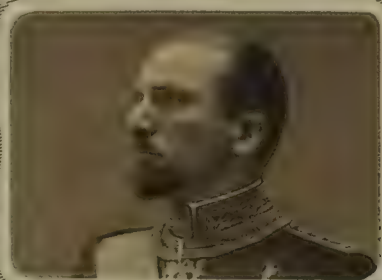


LEADER OF AFGHANISTAN'S CORONATION DELEGATION: H.R.H. SIRDAR SHAH WALI KHAN, AFGHAN MINISTER IN PARIS.

LEADER OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK CORONATION DELEGATION: M. MILAN HODZA, PRIME MINISTER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

LEADER OF THE PORTUGUESE CORONATION DELEGATION: DR. ARMINDO R. DE S. MONTEIRO, PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

LEADER OF THE POLISH CORONATION DELEGATION: COLONEL JOSEPH BECK, FOREIGN MINISTER OF POLAND.



LEADER OF THE CORONATION DELEGATION FROM THE HOLY SEE: MONSIGNOR PIZZARDO, PAPAL UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALY AT THE CORONATION: H.E. COUNT DINO GRANDI, ITALIAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

LEADER OF THE AUSTRIAN CORONATION DELEGATION: DR. GUIDO SCHMIDT, FOREIGN MINISTER OF AUSTRIA.

REPRESENTATIVE OF SWITZERLAND AT THE CORONATION: M. CHARLES R. PARAVICINI, SWISS MINISTER IN LONDON.



LEADER OF THE HUNGARIAN CORONATION DELEGATION: M. KALMAN KANYA, FOREIGN MINISTER.

THE GERMAN DELEGATION TO THE CORONATION: (L. TO R.) GENERAL BARON VON BLOMBERG, THE WAR MINISTER, LEADING THE DELEGATION; MAJOR-GENERAL H. J. STUMPF, OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE; AND ADMIRAL OTTO SCHULTZE, COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN NORTH SEA STATION.

With a few minor exceptions, every independent country in the world sent a representative to the Coronation of King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth. Photographs of foreign royalties visiting this country for the occasion will be found on other pages in this issue. The arrangements for the hospitality

extended by this country to all these distinguished visitors are mainly in the hands of the Lord Chamberlain and of the Government Hospitality Board. The Government's invitation was for a week's stay, though, naturally, many of the visitors are remaining for a considerably longer time.



THE RECOGNITION: THE KING STANDING BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY, WHILE THE ARCHBISHOP PRESENTED HIM.

The Coronation Service began with the Recognition, a survival of the ancient principle of popular election to the Throne. The King removed his Cap of Estate and stood beside his Chair of Estate, facing the assembly. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Earl Marshal, and Garter King of Arms, said in a loud voice: "Sirs, I here present

unto you King George, your undoubted King: Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?" In answer came a great shout, "God save King George!" Four times this was done—to east, south, west, and north—the Archbishop presenting the King, and the King turning in each direction and showing himself to the people.

FROM THE PAINTING BY FORTUNINO MATANIA, R.I.



THE ANOINTING: THE ARCHBISHOP MAKING THE SIGN OF THE CROSS ON THE KING'S HEAD WITH THE HOLY OIL.

For the Anointing Ceremony, which precedes the Crowning, the King took off his Robe with its Cape of ermine, and his Cap of Estate, and appeared in a satin under-robe reaching to the knees. He sat in the Coronation Chair (with the ancient Stone of Scone beneath its seat) under a canopy of gold and silver brocade held over him by four Peers who are Knights of the Garter. The Dean of

Westminster then poured Holy Oil from the eagle-shaped Ampulla into a silver-gilt spoon, and the Archbishop of Canterbury dipped his fingers into the spoon three times as he anointed the King, by making the sign of the Cross on the crown of his head, the breast, and the palm of each hand. The Spoon is the oldest of the Regalia, and has been used at Coronations since the 12th or 13th century.

FROM THE PAINTING BY FORTUNINO MATANIA, R.I.



THE CROWNING OF THE KING: THE ARCHBISHOP PLACING THE CROWN OF ST. EDWARD ON HIS MAJESTY'S HEAD.

Just before his Crowning the King was vested by the Dean of Westminster with the Imperial Mantle, or Dalmatic robe, of gold and purple brocade tissue. Sitting in King Edward's Chair, he held in his right hand the Sceptre with the Cross, ensign of kingly power and justice, and in his left the Sceptre with the Dove, ensign of equity and mercy. Then came the supreme moment of the ceremony,

in which the Archbishop of Canterbury placed on his Majesty's head St. Edward's Crown, so named after Edward the Confessor. The original Crown, used at every Coronation down to that of Charles I., was destroyed during the Commonwealth. At the Restoration a replica was made, and with it has been crowned every succeeding Sovereign except Queen Victoria, for whom it was found too large.

FROM THE PAINTING BY FORTUNINO MATANIA, R.I.



THE CROWNING OF THE QUEEN-CONSORT: THE ARCHBISHOP PLACING THE CROWN UPON HER MAJESTY'S HEAD.

After the ceremonies of the King's Crowning had been completed, Queen Elizabeth rose from her Chair of State and went to the Altar, supported by two Bishops and attended by her ladies and pages. She knelt there during the Prayer of Consecration, and at a faldstool set before the Altar for her Anointing and Crowning. During the Anointing four Duchesses held above her a Canopy of cloth of gold, just as

the four Knights of the Garter had held one over the King. The Archbishop then set the Ruby Ring on the fourth finger of her right hand, and, taking the Crown from the Altar, placed it upon her head. The Queen's Crown, designed for the occasion, is the first entirely mounted in platinum. Among its jewels—all diamonds—is the Koh-i-Noor, which was also set in Queen Mary's Crown in 1911.

FROM THE PAINTING BY FREDERICK MANNING, R.C.

THE CORONATION PROCESSION TO THE ABBEY: LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



THE SETTING FORTH FOR THE GREAT SOLEMNITY: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN LEAVING THE PALACE—
THE STATE COACH COMING THROUGH THE CENTRAL ARCH OF THE FRONTAGE INTO THE FORECOURT.

The royal pageantry of the Coronation, on May 12, began at about 10.30 a.m., when their Majesties King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth, seated in the State Coach, set forth from Buckingham Palace for their processional drive to Westminster Abbey. At this time the King was wearing the Cap of Maintenance. As it emerged through the central archway in the front of the Palace, leading into the forecourt, the State

Coach did not proceed directly forward through the central gateway opposite, which was blocked by troops lining the route, but, as shown in the above photograph, turned to the side to move along the eastern part of the Palace frontage before passing through another gateway into the road. It then turned again to pass between the Palace and the Victoria Memorial, where spectators had a clear view.



THE CORONATION PROCESSION TO THE ABBEY: THE STATE COACH, WITH THE DROVE TO



KING AND QUEEN, PASSING THROUGH ADMIRALTY ARCH AS THEIR MAJESTIES THEIR CROWNING.

THE CORONATION PROCESSION TO THE ABBEY: PASSING DOWN THE MALL.



THE KING AND QUEEN MAKING THEIR ROYAL PROGRESS ALONG THE MOST IMPOSING PROCESSIONAL ROAD IN LONDON:
THE STATE COACH IN THE MALL—A VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE ADMIRALTY ARCH.

The procession of the King and Queen from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, for their Crowning on May 12, was seen to the best advantage in the Mall, that broad and stately avenue which leads in a long straight line from the Victoria Memorial, just in front of the Palace, to the Admiralty Arch. The Mall is London's

most imposing processional way, and it was worthily decorated for the occasion, with a line of banners hung from tall poles along each side of the road. Spectators here were also fortunate in that the weather was much better during the morning procession to the Abbey than on the return journey, by a different route.

CYNOSURE OF ALL EYES IN THE PROCESSIONS: THE STATE COACH.



THEIR MAJESTIES RIDING TO THEIR CORONATION IN THE STATE COACH: THE GORGEOUS CEREMONIAL CAR MADE FOR GEORGE III. PLAYS ITS PART AS THE CULMINATING POINT OF THE PAGEANTRY IN 1937.

Once again the famous "gingerbread coach" has served as the climax of a gorgeous royal pageant; a function it fulfils as well in the service of the sixth George in 1937 as it did in the days of George III., for whom it was built. It constitutes what is probably the most magnificent conveyance for monarchy in the world, and

is so constructed that their Majesties may see and be seen plainly in all directions. The above photograph was taken during the procession to the Abbey, in Trafalgar Square, and it will be observed that the King is still wearing his Cap of Maintenance, while the Queen is bareheaded.

"ROYAL TIME": BIG BEN SHOWS THE PUNCTUALITY OF THEIR MAJESTIES.



"PUNCTUALITY—THE POLITENESS OF KINGS": BIG BEN REGISTERS 10.59 AS THEIR MAJESTIES NEAR THE ABBEY, WHERE THEY WERE DUE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

It was the "Grand Monarque," Louis XIV., who was responsible for the dictum that "Punctuality is the politeness of kings." In this respect, it will be seen that King George VI. carries on the gracious tradition of his forebears, of whom Queen Victoria, King Edward VII., and King George V. were all noted for their

scrupulousness in this matter. The Coronation Procession was due at the Abbey at eleven o'clock; and our photograph shows the hands of Big Ben standing at one minute to, as the Royal Coach turned the corner in Parliament Square by St. Margaret's, Westminster.

TO SEE HER PARENTS CROWNED: THE HEIR PRESUMPTIVE AT THE ABBEY.

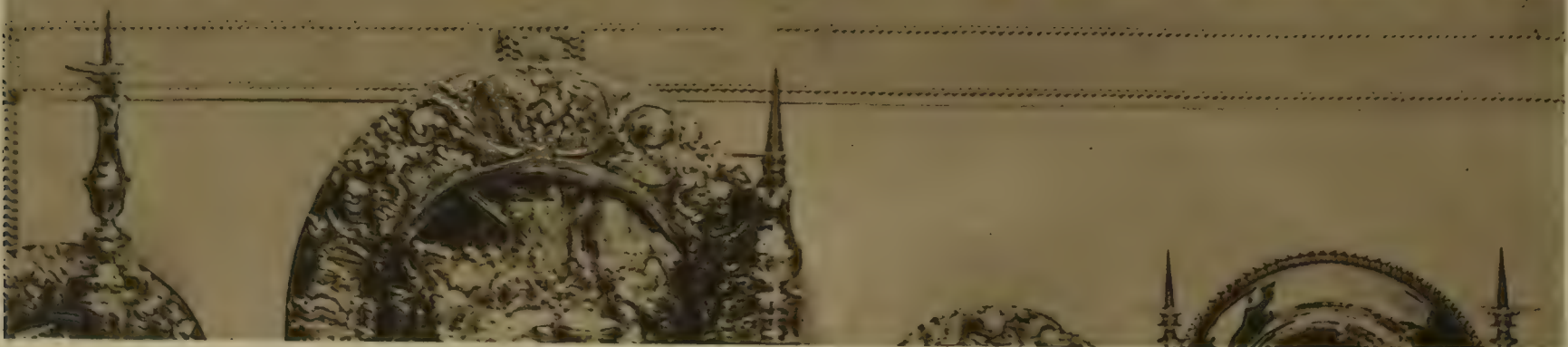


PRINCESS ELIZABETH ARRIVING FOR THE CORONATION: HER ROYAL HIGHNESS SHAKING HANDS WITH THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, THE EARL MARSHAL, WHO RECEIVED HER.—BEHIND HER, VISCOUNT LASCELLES.

This charming photograph shows H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, the eleven-year-old heir presumptive, arriving at Westminster Abbey for the Coronation ceremony. The Duke of Norfolk, who, as Earl Marshal, was in charge of all the arrangements, is seen bowing as he receives her. Behind her is Lord Lascelles, eldest son of

the Princess Royal and the Earl of Harewood, who travelled in the same coach as Princess Elizabeth in the procession to the Abbey. With them were the Princess Royal and Princess Margaret. On the return procession Princess Elizabeth was in Queen's Mary's coach, again accompanied by Princess Margaret.

IN PROCESSION AND AT THE ABBEY: THE KING'S BROTHERS AND RELATIONS.



(ABOVE) THE DUKE OF KENT AND THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, FOLLOWED BY THE EARL OF HAREWOOD, LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, AND THE EARL OF ATHLONE; AND (BELOW) SOME OF THE OCCUPANTS OF THE ROYAL BOX.

The King's brothers rode behind the State Coach in the processions to and from the Abbey and were followed by relatives of the King who are also Personal Aides-de-Camp. Our photograph of a section of the Royal Box shows (from l. to r.) the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of

Gloucester, and (second row) Princess Marie Louise, Princess Helena Victoria, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay, Lady Patricia Ramsay, and Princess Arthur of Connaught. The group seated behind them includes the Marquess and Marchioness of Carisbrooke, Lady Maud Carnegie, and Lord Carnegie.

IN THE ABBEY: THEIR MAJESTIES SEATED WHEN THE RITUAL BEGAN.



THE KING AND QUEEN IN THEIR CHAIRS OF ESTATE SHORTLY BEFORE THE RECOGNITION CEREMONY—WITH (IN THE CENTRE OF THE ROYAL BOX BEHIND THEM) H.M. QUEEN MARY.

This remarkable photograph gives an excellent impression of the scene at the beginning of the Coronation ritual. Their Majesties, having concluded their private devotions have seated themselves in their Chairs of Estate, shortly before the opening of the great Recognition ceremony. On the right of King George (who, it will be noted, is wearing the Cap of Maintenance) is seen the Bishop of Bath and Wells, one of the prelates supporting his Majesty. On either side of her

Majesty stand her supporting prelates, the Bishops of St. Albans and Blackburn. To the right are some of her Majesties train-bearers. In the front rank of the congregation, seated on the extreme right, can be distinguished the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent. In the Royal Gallery are (from l. to r.) the Countess of Strathmore, the Duchesses of Kent and Gloucester, the Queen of Norway, Queen Mary, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Margaret, and the Princess Royal.

THE CORONATION CEREMONY IN THE ABBEY: THE RECOGNITION.



THE PRESENTATION OF THE KING TO THE PEOPLE BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, TO THE EAST, SOUTH, WEST, AND NORTH IN SUCCESSION: HIS MAJESTY TURNING FINALLY TOWARDS THE NORTH.

The Recognition was the first ceremony performed after their Majesties had entered the Abbey and occupied their Chairs of Estate on the south side of the Altar—to the left in this photograph, where the Queen is seen seated before a faldstool. The King is standing a little to the right of King Edward's Chair (in the centre), with five of his nine train-bearers behind him, and is turning towards the north while the Archbishop of Canterbury presents him on that side. This was the

fourth and last repetition of the presentation, made in order towards the east, south, west, and north. The Archbishop is standing to the right of the Queen's Throne, and behind him are the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable, Earl Marshal, and Garter King of Arms. At each of the four sides the Archbishop made the same announcement, and as he did so the King turned himself accordingly. His Majesty is seen with his back to the camera.

THE CORONATION CEREMONY IN THE ABBEY: THE GLOVE; AND SCEPTRES.



PRESENTING THE GLOVE TO HIS MAJESTY IN PREPARATION FOR HIS RECEPTION OF THE SCEPTRES: A PRIVILEGE PERTAINING TO THE MANOR OF WORKSOP—REPRESENTED ON THIS OCCASION BY THE EARL OF LINCOLN.



HIS MAJESTY RECEIVES THE SCEPTRES: KING GEORGE, SEATED ON KING EDWARD'S ANCIENT THRONE, BEARING THE EMBLEM OF KINGLY MIGHT IN HIS RIGHT HAND AND THE ROD OF EQUITY AND MERCY IN HIS LEFT.

In the ceremony of the Presentation of the Sceptres to his Majesty, the Dean of Westminster brought the Sceptre with the Cross and the Sceptre with the Dove to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Lord of the Manor of Worksop (the Earl of Lincoln, in this case, acting as deputy) then presented the Glove to his Majesty.

When the Glove had been put on, the Archbishop delivered the Sceptre with the Cross to the King, naming it as "the ensign of kingly power and justice," and then the Sceptre with the Dove, "the rod of equity and mercy"—with an injunction to punish the wicked and protect and cherish the just.

THE CORONATION CEREMONY IN THE ABBEY: THE HOMAGE TO H.M. KING GEORGE, CROWNED AND INTHRONIZED.



THE PEERS TEMPORAL PAY HOMAGE TO THEIR CROWNED KING: THE SENIOR MARQUESS KNEELS BEFORE HIS MAJESTY.

Following the Inthronization of the King, Homage was done to him by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal. The Archbishop of Canterbury knelt first and pronounced the words of fealty; then the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent, his Majesty's brothers, in turn ascended the steps

and knelt before his Majesty, and, placing their hands between his, pronounced the words of Homage, touched the King's Crown and kissed his left cheek. The other Peers then did their Homage, the senior of each degree acting for his fellow-Peers, who, taking off their coronets, said the



WHILE OTHER MARQUESSSES SAY THE WORDS OF HOMAGE AFTER HIM—THE CORONATION CHAIR ON THE LEFT.

words of Homage after him. The Peers bearing the Swords, when performing their Homage, delivered them to Peers near them to hold. Thus it will be seen that Lord Zetland, who bore the Sword of State, has delivered this to the Earl of Cork and Orrery, on his right, while he

knels with the rest of his order and does Homage. The other Sword-bearers are Marshal of the Air Force, Viscount Trenchard, bearing the Third Sword; and (on Lord Trenchard's left) Field-Marshal Lord Milne, bearing the Second Sword. The Earl of Cork bore the Curtana Sword.



THE CORONATION CEREMONY IN THE ABBEY: THE INTHRONIZATION OF HIS MAJESTY, AT HIS RIGHT HAND, AND THE BISHOPS OF DURHAM

WHO IS SEEN CROWNED AND SCEPTRED, WITH THE BEARERS OF THE SWORDS AND BATH AND WELLS ON EITHER SIDE OF HIM.



THE SUPREME MOMENT OF THE GREAT SOLEMNITY: THE CROWNING OF THE KING BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE CORONATION CEREMONY IN THE ABBEY: THE

DRAWN BY STEVEN SPURRIER, R.B.A., ONE OF

ANOINTING OF THE QUEEN BY THE ARCHBISHOP.

OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



"LET THE ANOINTING WITH THIS OIL INCREASE YOUR HONOUR": THE ARCHBISHOP OF

After the ceremonies of the King's Coronation were concluded, that of the Queen began. Her Majesty rose from her Chair of Estate and, supported by two Bishops, went to the steps of the Altar, where she knelt while the Archbishop offered prayer. This prayer being ended, the Queen arose and went to the place of her anointing, a faldstool set before the Altar. There she knelt down, and, with four Peersess holding over her the rich pall of cloth of gold known as the Canopy, the Archbishop poured the holy oil

upon her head, saying: "In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Let the anointing with this oil increase your honour, and the grace of God's Holy Spirit establish you, for ever and ever. Amen." This is the moment here illustrated. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Lang) is anointing Queen Elizabeth's head with holy oil from the Spoon. On his right hand is the Archbishop of York (Dr. Temple) and on his left the Dean of Westminster (Dr. Foxley Norris) holding the Ampulla, from which the oil

CANTERBURY POURING THE HOLY OIL FROM THE SPOON UPON THE QUEEN'S HEAD.

had been poured into the Spoon. The four Canopy-bearers are—at the right-hand end, the Duchess of Norfolk (in front) and the Duchess of Rutland (at the back); at the left-hand end, the Duchess of Buccleuch (in front) and the Duchess of Roxburghe (at the back). Next to the Duchess of Roxburghe, to the right, at the back, is the Bishop of Blackburn (Dr. Herbert), who was one of the Queen's supporters, and in the centre foreground is her other supporter, the Bishop of St. Albans (Dr. Furze). To the left of the Canopy

are the Queen's six train-bearers, with the Duchess of Northumberland, Mistress of the Robes, wearing a tiara, near the extreme left at the back. The train-bearers (not named here in the order of their positions in the drawing) were Lady Elizabeth Peroy, Lady Margaret Cavendish-Bentinck, Lady Iris Mountbatten, Lady Ursula Manners, Lady Elizabeth Paget, and Lady Diana Legge. The figure seen on the extreme right in the foreground of the drawing is the Bishop of London (Dr. Winnington Ingram).

THE CORONATION CEREMONY IN THE ABBEY: THE FINAL

DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL FROM A SKETCH BY HENRY C. BREWER, R.I.



THE KING AND QUEEN, HAVING TAKEN OFF THEIR CROWNS, KNEELING TOGETHER AT THE STEPS OF THE ALTAR:

After the Coronation ceremonies had been completed, the King and Queen descended from their Thrones and went to the steps of the Altar, where, taking off their Crowns, they delivered them to the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and knelt down. The Paten

and Chalice were given into the King's hands, and he delivered them to the Archbishop, who placed them on the Altar. Their Majesties, still kneeling, made their respective oblations, and then went to their Chairs of Estate, where they knelt at their faldstools while the Archbishop, the Dean

RITE—THEIR MAJESTIES PARTAKING OF HOLY COMMUNION.

ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS STATIONED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



THE COMMUNION SERVICE CONDUCTED BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

of Westminster, and the Bishops Assistant communicated. The King and Queen then returned to the Altar steps and knelt there again, while the Archbishop administered to them the Bread, and the Dean of Westminster the Cup. This is the moment illustrated in our drawing. Standing, from

right to left, are seen the Dean of Westminster, with the Cup (or Chalice); the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Paten; the Archbishop of York; the Bishop of London, who had carried the Paten in the King's Procession; and (next but one) the Bishop of Winchester, who had carried the Chalice.

THE CORONATION CEREMONY IN THE ABBEY: QUEEN MARY'S PROCESSION.



QUEEN MARY, PRECEDED BY THE PRINCESSES ELIZABETH AND MARGARET, WEARING THEIR CORONETS: HER MAJESTY LEAVING WESTMINSTER ABBEY WITH THE DAUGHTERS OF THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret drove to the Abbey in a coach with the Princess Royal and Viscount Lascelles; but, at the conclusion of the Service, they joined Queen Mary's procession to the West Door, walking immediately in front of her and wearing their coronets. Her Majesty's train was borne by four

pages, including the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, and she was attended by the Duchess of Devonshire (Mistress of the Robes). On leaving the Abbey for the Royal Progress to Buckingham Palace, the little Princesses were accommodated in Queen Mary's Glass Coach, which was provided with a Captain's Escort with Standard.

THE CORONATION CEREMONY IN THE ABBEY: THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION.



CROWNED AND BEARING THE EMBLEMS OF HER DIGNITY: THE QUEEN, WEARING HER MAGNIFICENT ROBE OF PURPLE VELVET, PROCEEDING TO THE WEST DOOR OF THE ABBEY FOR THE RETURN TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

At the end of the Coronation Service, the Queen entered St. Edward's Chapel by the door on the north side of the Altar, and later, passing by the Thrones on the Theatre and descending the steps into the Choir, moved in procession to the West Door. Her Majesty's Coronation Robe of purple velvet was carried by

six train-bearers, and her supporting Bishops, the Bishop of St. Albans and the Bishop of Blackburn, walked on each side. She wore the Crown specially made for the ceremony, in which the Koh-i-Noor is set, and held her Sceptre with the Cross in her right hand and the Ivory Rod with the Dove in her left.

THE CORONATION CEREMONY IN THE ABBEY: HIS MAJESTY'S RECESSION.



ARRAYED IN PURPLE AND WEARING THE IMPERIAL STATE CROWN: THE KING, HOLDING THE EMBLEMS OF HIS SOVEREIGNTY, MAKING HIS ROYAL PROGRESS TO THE WEST DOOR FOR THE RETURN PROCESSION TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

At the completion of the ceremony his Majesty retired to the Traverse in St. Edward's Chapel, where he was arrayed in his Robe of Purple Velvet and put on the Imperial State Crown. He then passed through the Choir and Nave to the West Door of the Abbey, bearing in his right hand the Sceptre with the

Cross and in his left the Orb. On each side walked his supporting Bishops. In the foreground can be seen the Marquess of Zetland, carrying the Jewelled Sword of State, with the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal) on his left and the Marquess of Crewe (Lord High Constable of England) on his right.

THE EMPIRE'S PART IN CORONATION PROCESSIONS: OVERSEAS TROOPS.



OVERSEAS FORCES OF THE EMPIRE IN THE PROCESSIONS: (ABOVE) THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE; (CENTRE) REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN REGIMENTS PASSING THROUGH ADMIRALTY ARCH; (BELOW) AUSTRALIAN TROOPS.

The Overseas contingents marched at the head of the return procession from the Abbey to Buckingham Palace. First came the Colonial Contingent, then the Burma Contingent, then the contingents of Southern Rhodesia and Newfoundland, then the South African contingent, followed by those of New Zealand, Australia,

Canada, and India. There were also detachments of the King's Own Malta Regiment, the Bermuda Militia, and Channel Islands units in the procession. Mounted escorts from Southern Rhodesia, India, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and Canada accompanied the representatives of these countries.

THE FIRST CORONATION SEEN BY MEANS OF PERISCOPES: SIGHTSEERS WITH A NOVEL VIEWPOINT OF THE PROCESSION.



A GREAT WAR DEVICE AS A FEATURE OF THE PROCESSIONAL ROUTES: COUNTLESS PERISCOPES TURNED TOWARDS ENABLING SPECTATORS NOT IN THE FRONT RANKS

A particularly noticeable feature amongst the crowds at the Coronation was the extensive use made of periscopes for viewing the procession. The periscope is, of course, a legacy of the Great War, and its recognition as a

device enabling those at the back of a crowd to get a reflected view of processions on State occasions has steadily grown. The night before the Coronation hawkers in the West End were doing a brisk trade selling these

THE STATE COACH AS IT PASSED THROUGH TRAFALGAR SQUARE ON THE WAY TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THUS TO SEE THE ROYAL PROGRESS BY REFLECTION.

instruments, made of light cardboard in a collapsible form, and, in consequence, they were more in evidence than ever before. Our photograph, which was taken in Trafalgar Square, shows the State Coach during the

Royal Progress back to Buckingham Palace and innumerable periscopes all turned in its direction—an admirable illustration of their universal use and the first time that a Coronation has been viewed by this means.

THE CORONATION PROCESSION FROM THE ABBEY: CROWDS

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED



THE KING AND QUEEN CHEERED BY THOUSANDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS THRONING IN THE HEART OF THE EMPIRE—
BELOW THE OUTLINE OF NELSON'S COLUMN, WITH SOUTH

The return of their Majesties from the Abbey was made the occasion of a processional drive during which Londoners and visitors paid to the crowned Sovereign and his Consort a tremendous and enthusiastic tribute of loyalty, and gained a wonderful view of the pageantry of the Coronation. Leaving

the Abbey, the procession moved through Parliament Square to the Embankment, then up Northumberland Avenue, through Trafalgar Square, and thence through the heart of Westminster. Trafalgar Square, the focus of British patriotism, was already packed with people long before midnight:

ACCLAIMING THEIR MAJESTIES IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

LONDON NEWS" BY MONTAGUE BLACK.



TRAFALGAR SQUARE—ON THEIR PROCESSION FROM THE ABBEY BACK TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE: THE STATE COACH
AFRICA HOUSE AND THE NATIONAL GALLERY SEEN BEYOND.

by 2 a.m. the Square seemed absolutely full, with men, women and children jammed twenty deep behind the barriers. Here they waited beneath the outline of Nelson's column, for a cold, foggy dawn. The spirits of the crowd were, however, entirely undamped, and later the weather cleared. The Processional

way in Northumberland Avenue, and the South side of Trafalgar Square, was lined by troops of the Eastern Command, Territorial Army; while the Navy was on duty in the vicinity of the Admiralty Arch and in Whitehall. The National Gallery, of course, appears at the back of our drawing.

THEIR MAJESTIES SHOW THEMSELVES TO THE PEOPLE: ON THE BALCONY AFTER THE RETURN TO THE PALACE.



ACCLAIMED BY THE VAST CROWD OUTSIDE BUCKINGHAM PALACE: THE KING AND QUEEN, CROWNED AND ROBED, AND LADY URSULA MANNERS (QUEEN'S TRAIN-BEARERS), PRINCESS ELIZABETH, H.M. QUEEN

It has become a custom the public now expect that members of the Royal Family shall show themselves on the balcony at Buckingham Palace on great State occasions and at moments of national rejoicing. The most

impressive displays of loyalty to King George V. during the Silver Jubilee took place outside Buckingham Palace, and the presence of their Majesties on the balcony of the Floodlit Palace, acknowledging the people's cheers,



AND (FROM L. TO R.) LADY MARGARET CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, LADY ELIZABETH PERCY, LADY DIANA LEGGE, MARY, PRINCESS MARGARET, AND (EXTREME RIGHT) EARL HAIG, ONE OF THE KING'S TRAIN-BEARERS.

completed a memorable picture. In spite of the fatigue engendered by the long Coronation ceremonial, King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth appeared on the balcony after their return to Buckingham Palace, and

were greeted with a storm of cheering from thousands of spectators, who were unconsciously echoing the "God Save the King" which followed the Archbishop's pronouncement in the Abbey at the Recognition.

THEIR MAJESTIES ON THE PALACE BALCONY FACE A "TUMULT OF ACCLAIM."



LONDON'S THUNDEROUS WELCOME TO THE KING AND QUEEN: THE CROWD ASSEMBLED OUTSIDE BUCKINGHAM PALACE CHEERING THEIR MAJESTIES WHEN THEY APPEARED IN THEIR CROWNS AND CORONATION ROBES.

The vast crowds gathered in London on Coronation Day, May 12, signified with no uncertain voice their loyalty to the Throne and their devotion to the King and Queen. Throughout the day the universal popularity of their Majesties was abundantly manifest, but perhaps the most striking demonstration was the scene outside Buckingham Palace after they had returned from the Abbey. Thousands of people were massed against the railings, and there were shouts of "We want the King" and "We want the Queen," or, "We want our little Princesses." Eventually, during a lull in the rain, their Majesties came out on the balcony, wearing their

Crowns and Coronation robes, and then followed Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, in their coronets. Next came Queen Mary, and several other members of the Royal Family. The enthusiasm of the crowd was unbounded, and there was continuous cheering and waving. Finally, the King remained alone on the balcony for a few minutes, and the crowd sang the National Anthem and "For he's a jolly good fellow." Then he raised his arm in acknowledgment and retired within. On the preceding double-page we give a close-up photograph of the Royal group on the balcony with all the names.



"THE HEART OF THE EMPIRE" DECORATED FOR THE CORONATION:
PICCADILLY CIRCUS AS SEEN FROM PICCADILLY.

The familiar description of Piccadilly Circus as the "Heart of the Empire" has taken on a new significance during the Coronation celebrations. Within the last few days sightseers, including overseas visitors from all over the world, have assembled there as the starting-point for a tour of the decorated streets in the West End. The rather haphazard methods used at the time of the Silver Jubilee have given

place to the greatest co-ordinated scheme ever attempted in London, and the streets have thereby retained their natural dignity. The islands in Piccadilly are decorated with blue, white, gold, and red; the pavement masts with red, white, and gold; and the buildings with blue and white. The designer is Mr. G. Grey Wornum, the architect, who worked in conjunction with Sir James West and Sir Giles Scott.

FROM THE PAINTING BY HENRY C. BREWER, R.I.



THE PEOPLE'S FIRST SIGHT OF THE KING AND HIS CONSORT AFTER THEIR CORONATION:
FOR THE PROCESSIONAL DRIVE BACK TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE—THEIR MAJESTIES,

London had its first view of the King and Queen after their Crowning when their Majesties started from Westminster Abbey on the return procession to Buckingham Palace. In our artist's picture, which represents the scene after they had left the Abbey, their Majesties are shown seated side by side in the State Coach, wearing their Crowns. King George wore the Imperial State Crown (not St. Edward's Crown, with which the act of Coronation had been performed), while in his right hand he held the Sceptre with the Cross, and

in his left the Orb. Queen Elizabeth carried in her right hand her Sceptre with the Cross, and in her left the Ivory Rod with the Dove. The procession on the return journey was about two miles long, and took forty minutes to pass a given point. The whole processional route to and from the Abbey was of an unprecedented length, some 6½ miles, 2½ miles longer than that followed at the Coronation of King George V. in 1911. The extension increased enormously the number of spectators enabled to witness the great pageant.

FROM THE PAINTING BY



KING GEORGE VI. AND QUEEN ELIZABETH AFTER THEY HAD LEFT WESTMINSTER ABBEY
CROWNED AND CARRYING SCEPTRES, SEATED IN THE MAGNIFICENT STATE COACH.

The magnificent State Coach, which is 175 years old, had been renovated and regilded for the occasion, and was drawn by eight Windsor greys. It was first used by George III., for whom it was built, when, as a young King, he drove to Westminster to open Parliament in 1762. The Coach was designed by Mr. (later Sir) William Chambers, who had been the King's art instructor before his accession, and had designed the pagoda and other buildings in the gardens at Kew. The body of the vehicle is supported by four large Tritons,

and the roof by eight palm-trees, the four at the corners loaded with trophies. The roof is surmounted by the Imperial Crown, upheld by three boys holding respectively the Sceptre, the Sword of State, and the Ensigns of Knighthood. The painted panels were the work of a noted Italian artist, G. B. Cipriani. The original cost of the Coach was just on £7588, and large sums have been spent on it at various times. King Edward VII. had the box-seat and hammercloth removed to afford the public a better view of the occupants.

W. SMITHSON BROADHEAD.



A FAMOUS THOROUGHFARE TRANSFORMED FOR THE CORONATION:
DECORATED REGENT STREET, LOOKING TOWARDS OXFORD CIRCUS.

Regent Street has assumed for Coronation-time an appearance so gay, and yet so dignified, that it seems a pity that it cannot remain indefinitely in its new guise—especially as it effectively proves that, with intelligent planning, London's streets can be decorated in harmony with the buildings without becoming tawdry. The colours used for the islands are white, blue, and gold; and the 28-ft.-high masts,

topped with a crown of gold, are decorated with red, gold, and white. The buildings have a colour scheme of blue, red, gold, and white; while banks of blue, red, and pink flowers add a delightful touch to the scheme. In a number of streets, gas flambeaux are placed on the islands along the centre of the roads, and naked flames rise from the torches, placed on specially fire-proofed pylons 13 ft. high.

FROM THE PAINTING BY HENRY C. BREWER, R.I.

IN THE PROCESSION: MR. BALDWIN

AND OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES.



The Royal Procession from Westminster Abbey back to Buckingham Palace was augmented by the carriages containing the British and Dominion Prime Ministers, representatives of India and Burma and Colonial Rulers. These preceded their Majesties in the State Coach in the order given above—the reverse of the order in which they drove to the Abbey. The Colonial Rulers were escorted by troopers of the 16/5th Lancers. Mr. Baldwin had an escort of Metropolitan Mounted

Police. The other representatives had national mounted escorts. On arrival at the Abbey, the Colonial Rulers were shown to their seats, while the Prime Ministers entered in the Royal Procession, walking behind the Lord President of the Council and preceding the Archbishop of York. On reaching the level of their seats they left the procession and occupied them, Mr. Baldwin being nearest to the Theatre. At the Recess they again took up their positions in the Royal Progress.

ROYAL AND BRITISH STANDARDS AND THE BEARERS AT THE CORONATION.

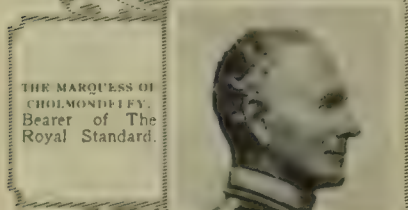


THE ROYAL STANDARD; AND (RIGHT) THE STANDARD OF WALES.



MR. HENRY J. SCRYMGEOUR-WEDDERBURN.
Bearer of the Standard of Scotland.

THE EARL OF GRANARD.
Bearer of the Standard of Ireland.



THE MARQUESS OF CHOLMONDELEY.
Bearer of The Royal Standard.



SIR FEROZ KHAN NOON.
Bearer of the Standard of the Indian Empire.

THE EARL OF PLYMOUTH.
Bearer of the Standard of Wales.



THE UNION STANDARD.



THE HON. C. T. WATER.
Bearer of the Standard of the Union of South Africa.

THE RT. HON. S. M. BRUCE.
Bearer of the Standard of Australia.

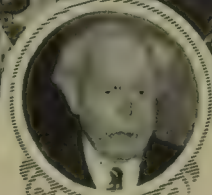


THE EARL OF DERBY.
Bearer of the Standard of England.



THE HON. W. J. JORDAN.
Bearer of the Standard of New Zealand.

THE HON. VINCENT MASSEY.
Bearer of the Standard of Canada.



MR. F. S. DYMOKE.
Bearer of the Union Standard.

A QUARTERING OF THE ROYAL ARMS: THE STANDARD OF SCOTLAND.

The mediæval atmosphere of the Royal Progress into the Abbey for the Coronation was enhanced by the Standards borne after the Officers of the Orders of Knighthood. For the first time the Standards of the Dominions and of the Indian Empire were carried by the High Commissioners in London; and they emphasised the close connection that

A QUARTERING OF THE ROYAL ARMS: THE STANDARD OF ENGLAND.

the Dominions now have with the Throne through the Statute of Westminster. An interesting link with the history of past Coronations was the presence of Mr. Frank Scaman Dymoke, the King's Champion, bearing the Union Standard. The Standards were embroidered by Messrs. Hobson, the great firm of military tailors.

STANDARDS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE BORNE IN THE ABBEY PROCESSION.



THE STANDARD OF NEW ZEALAND: DEPICTING THE SOUTHERN CROSS; A FLEECE AND SHEAF OF WHEAT, AS EMBLEMS OF FARMING; A HAMMER AND MALLET FOR INDUSTRY; AND SHIPS, TYPIFYING COMMERCE.



THE STANDARD OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA: BEARING THE CRESTS OF THE SIX STATES—NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, AND QUEENSLAND; AND (BELOW) SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA.



THE STANDARD OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: WITH THE CENTRE OF THE WHITE STRIPE BEARING THE UNION FLAG, THE OLD ORANGE FREE STATE FLAG, AND THE OLD TRANSVAAL FLAG.



THE STANDARD OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA: WITH THE FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS REPRESENTING ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, AND FRANCE, AND THREE MAPLE LEAVES—CANADA'S FLORAL EMBLEM—AT THE BASE.



THE STANDARD OF THE EMPIRE OF INDIA: A UNION FLAG BEARING THE STAR OF INDIA ENCIRCLED WITH THE MOTTO OF THE ORDER—"HEAVEN'S LIGHT OUR GUIDE"—SURMOUNTED BY A CROWN.

The Standards of the Dominions and of the Indian Empire are not so familiar here as are those of the United Kingdom, but they are extremely interesting in view of their symbolic character. The Standard of New Zealand pays tribute to the sources of its wealth; that of Australia typifies the union of the six States into one Commonwealth. The South African Standard is the old flag of the



THE STANDARD OF IRELAND: A QUARTERING OF THE ROYAL ARMS BEARING AN IRISH HARP—FORMERLY ORNAMENTED WITH A CLASSIC FEMALE FIGURE—ONE OF THE OLDEST IRISH EMBLEMS, ON A BLUE GROUND.

Netherlands bearing in the centre the sign that Boer and "Uitlander" can live in peace. Canada perpetuates the great races which made her history and now live together under the Union flag, while India proudly bears the Star of the Order founded by Queen Victoria for services to that Empire. These Standards, like those on the opposite page, were made by Messrs. Hobson.

"FLASH, YE CITIES, IN RIVERS OF FIRE!" THE HEART OF LONDON CLUBLAND AGLOW ON CORONATION NIGHT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL

ARTIST, BRYAN DE GRINEAU



FAMOUS LONDON CLUBS ILLUMINATED FOR THE CORONATION: A BRILLIANT VISTA ALONG PALL MALL.

Clubs visible in the drawing: (left to right) the Army and Navy (extreme left corner) and Junior Carlton, on the north side of Pall Mall;

All London set itself in brave array for the Coronation festivities, and in the West End the scheme of decorations and illuminations was particularly brilliant: above all, naturally, on the actual route of the Royal Processions, which traversed Pall Mall on the return journey from Westminster Abbey

to Buckingham Palace. Our artist's drawing shows the night scene in that famous street, which is known as the heart of London clubland, and eight of the chief clubs are here visible. The Army and Navy and the Junior Carlton stand at opposite corners of a turning from the north side of Pall



LOOKING TOWARDS TRAFALGAR SQUARE AND THE FLOODLIT DOME OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

and, on the south side, the United Service, Athenaeum, Travellers' (with searchlight above), Reform, Carlton, and Royal Automobile Club.

Mail into St. James's Square, while on the south side the United Service Club and the Athenaeum are on the east and west corners, respectively, of Waterloo Place. There are, of course, many other important clubs in this district, especially in St. James's Street and Piccadilly. It was arranged that

a large area of Central London should be closed to traffic from 9 p.m. throughout Coronation week, to enable the people to move about freely and see the sights in safety and comfort. The "Empire" character of the crowds is indicated by the figures of Dominion soldiers and turbaned Indians.

THE ROYAL NAVY'S PART IN THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED



WHEN POWERFUL SEARCHLIGHTS GAVE TOKEN OF THE LOYALTY AND WATCHFULNESS OF THE SENIOR SERVICE.

Under a double-page illustration of the battleships then lying off Southend, published in our last issue, we gave a description of the positions occupied by the various types of fighting ships of the Home Fleet which came up the

Thames for the Coronation celebrations. Practically all these, ranging in size from sloops and submarines up to 30,000-ton battleships, were open to inspection by the public, without charge. The big battleships off Southend

ILLUMINATED FIGHTING SHIPS IN THE ESTUARY OF THE THAMES.

LONDON NEWS" BY MONTAGUE BLACK.

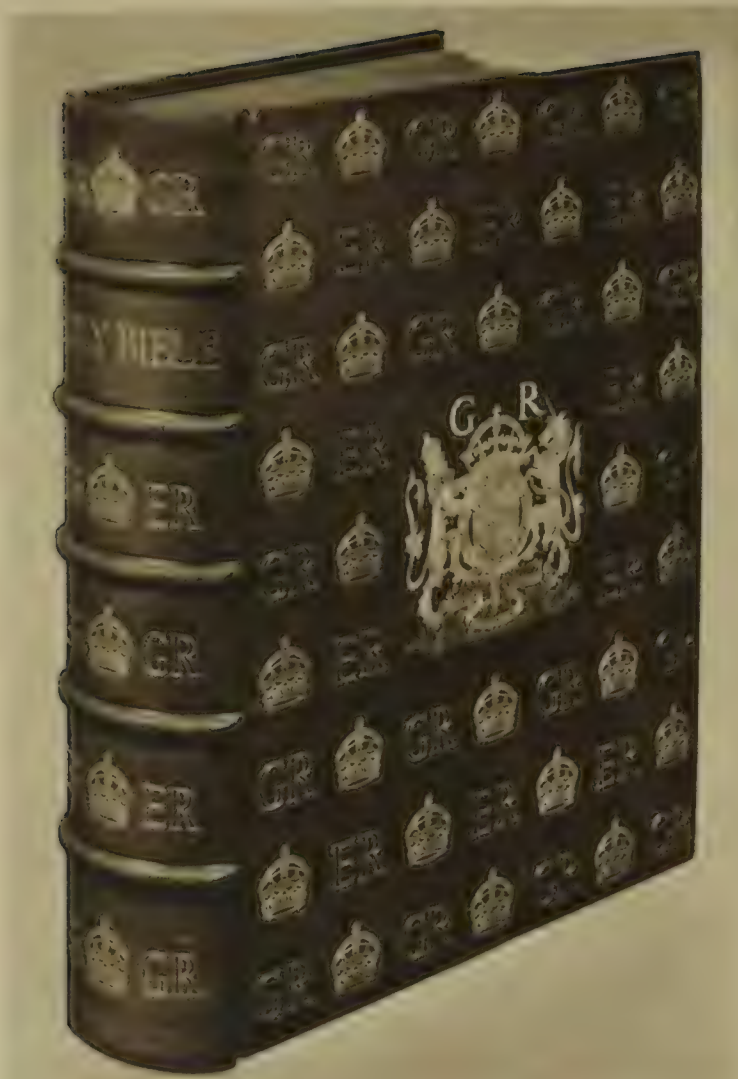


A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY BY ILLUMINATED WARSHIPS BERTHED BETWEEN SOUTHEM AND THE NORE.

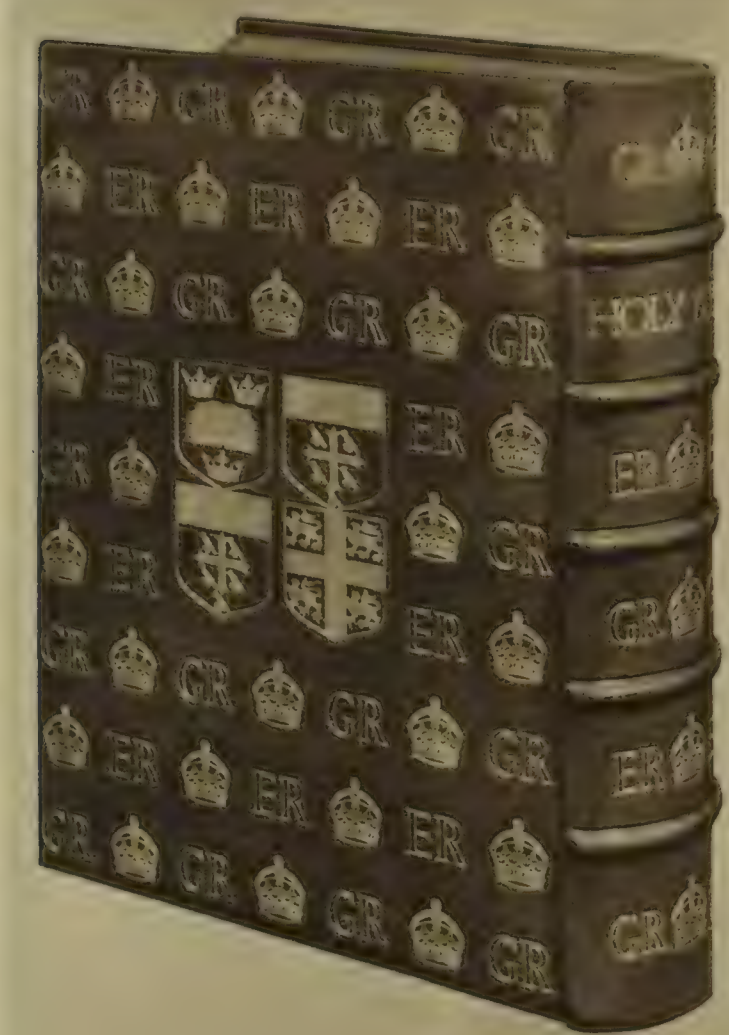
made a dazzling and most effective contribution to the nocturnal celebrations of the Coronation. Their outlines picked out by lines of lights, they presented a wonderful spectacle, with every glowing point reflected in the dark water

of the river; while above them, at intervals, the beams of their searchlights flashed out and crossed and interwove in a series of intricate patterns, lighting the night clouds with flickering patches of bright iridescence.

THE TAKING OF THE OATH, AND THE ROBIN: THE GREAT BIBLE, AND THE ARMILL.



THE "GREAT BIBLE" WHEREON THE KING LAID HIS RIGHT HAND WHILE TAKING THE OATH DURING THE CORONATION CEREMONY: THE FRONT COVER AND "SPINE" OF THE BOOK USED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



PRESENTED TO THE KING AFTER HIS CROWNING AS "THE MOST VALUABLE THING THAT THIS WORLD AFFORDS . . . THE LIVELY ORACLES OF GOD": THE "GREAT BIBLE"—THE BACK OF THE BOOK.

The "Great Bible" was carried in the procession into the Abbey, and placed upon the Altar. After the Recognition it was brought from the Altar by the Archbishop of Canterbury and tendered to the King, who, laying his right hand upon the Gospel, took the Oath and kissed the Book. After the King's Crowning the Bible was taken from the Altar again by the Dean of Westminster and delivered to the Archbishop, who presented it to his Majesty with these words: "Our gracious King; we present you with this Book, the most valuable thing



THE ARMILL, WITH WHICH THE KING WAS INVESTED BY THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER ALONG WITH THE ROYAL ROBE, BEFORE THE DELIVERY OF THE ORB: A STOLE EMBROIDERED IN COLOUR WITH EMPIRE EMBLEMS ON A GROUND OF FINE CLOTH OF GOLD.

that this world affords. Here is wisdom; this is the royal Law; these are the lively Oracles of God." The Bible used was a copy of the Lectern edition newly printed at the Oxford University Press, richly bound in Levant morocco, stamped with the Royal Arms and those of Westminster Abbey and Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and tooled in gold with an all-over pattern of the Royal Crown and the two Royal Cyphers. The Armill was made by the Girdlers' Company, which has the ancient right of presenting it to his Majesty. It bears Empire emblems.

FLOODLIT FOR THE CORONATION: THE ABBEY—SCENE OF THE SOLEMNITY.



THE PLACE OF THE SACRING AND THE CROWNING: THE ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. PETER, WESTMINSTER;
SHOWING THE TEMPORARY ANNEXE.

The Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, more familiarly Westminster Abbey, was handed over to the Office of Works on January 4, and closed to the public, in order that the intricate temporary alterations necessitated by the Coronation ceremony might be carried out. It is anticipated that the Abbey will be restored to its original

state by the middle of August. Apart from the construction of the Theatre, the special boxes, and so forth, the seating arrangements called for expert attention. In the ordinary way, the Abbey's seating accommodation is between 2500 and 3000: for the Coronation provision had to be made for between 8000 and 9000.

FLOODLIT FOR THE CORONATION: THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

—THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER, FROM THE THAMES.



THE BUILDINGS THAT HOUSE "THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS" SEEN FROM THE RIVER BY FLOODLIGHT: (RIGHT

This photograph, impressive as it is, does not, of course, show the whole of the Parliament buildings, for the great Victoria Tower is out of the picture to the left. (right to left) the Speaker's Library and the Commons' Library. In the centre background are visible, in shadow, the twin towers of Westminster



TO LEFT) THE CLOCK TOWER WITH BIG BEN, THE SPEAKER'S HOUSE (IN SHADOW), AND THE LIBRARIES.

On the extreme right is a corner of Westminster Bridge. The floodlit river frontage to the left of the Speaker's House, of which the river end is unlit, contains Abbey. Further to the left, also dark, is the central spire of the Houses of Parliament. They were built in 1840-50, from designs by Sir Charles Barry.

FLOODLIT FOR THE CORONATION: A HISTORIC PARK



ST. JAMES'S PARK AS SEEN BY FLOODLIGHT DURING THE CORONATION FESTIVITIES: BEAUTIFUL

Henry VIII. found the site of St. James's Park a marshy waste, with a hospital for lepers on its northern edge. He replaced the hospital with a Palace Charles II. remodelled the Park, which became a fashionable resort, and the King often strolled there unattended, feeding the waterfowl, for which he had

hundred lamps were used, developing altogether two-and-a-half million

ORIGINATED BY HENRY VIII. TURNED INTO A FAIRYLAND.



EFFECTS THAT IMPART TO ITS FOLIAGE AND LAKE THE APPEARANCE OF AN ENCHANTED FOREST.

(St. James's) and converted the marsh into a deer-park. In 1649 Charles I. walked across it from the Palace to execution at Whitehall. After the Restoration established a "volary." The floodlighting was carried out by the Gas Light and Coke Company. Four miles of piping were specially laid, and over three candle-power. St. James's Park covers an area of ninety-three acres.

FLOODLIT FOR THE CORONATION: FAMOUS LONDON BUILDINGS OLD AND NEW.



THE Horse Guards, dating from the 1750's, is now the office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces. Our photograph shows the back, with the archway leading into Whitehall, and (beyond the roof) the twin towers of the War Office (also floodlit) the other side of the road. Somerset House, whose river façade is seen here, stands on the site of a palace begun by the Lord Protector Somerset in 1547. The London County Hall, headquarters of the L.C.C., was opened by George V. in 1922. The north wing was added in 1933. The King and Queen are to attend an evening reception there on May 27.



THREE OUT OF NEARLY TWO HUNDRED IMPORTANT LONDON BUILDINGS FLOODLIT DURING THE CORONATION FESTIVITIES :
(UPPER) THE HORSE GUARDS ; (CENTRE) SOMERSET HOUSE ; (LOWER) THE LONDON COUNTY HALL.

FLOODLIT FOR THE CORONATION: THE TOWER—HOME OF THE REGALIA.



WHERE "THE GREAT GUNS" WERE "SHOT OFF" AS THE KING WAS CROWNED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY: THE TOWER OF LONDON—(ABOVE) A VIEW SHOWING THE FOUR-TURRETED WHITE TOWER ON THE RIGHT; (BELOW) ANOTHER GENERAL VIEW.

The Coronation Service provided that, immediately after the Crown had been set on the King's head, "by a signal given, the great guns at the Tower shall be shot off." The Regalia, or Crown Jewels, are kept there in the Wakefield Tower. As noted (with illustrations) in our issue of May 1, they were removed

on April 26 from the Jewel House (then closed until May 17) to be prepared for the Coronation. Formerly a new King went in procession from the Tower to Westminster on the day before his Coronation, to show himself to the people. The last to do so was Charles II. The Tower has never been fully floodlit before.

FLOODLIT FOR THE CORONATION: BOND STREET ARRAYED IN WHITE.

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY MONTAGUE BLACK.



A FAMOUS CENTRE OF FASHIONABLE LONDON LIFE IN CORONATION DRESS: THE DIGNITY AND SIMPLICITY OF BANNER-HUNG BOND STREET, THROGGED WITH SIGHTSEERS WHEN CLOSED TO VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.

The question as to the manner in which Bond Street—one of the most famous streets in the world—should be decorated for the Coronation roused much interest. The scheme chosen, it is universally agreed, combines dignity with sophisticated brilliance by night and day. White banners, 30 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, fall to within 12 ft. of the roadway. Each banner has at the foot a coloured Plantagenet

crown. The floodlighting of the banners is arranged so as to illuminate the street. The only other decorations are floral window-boxes. Many advertising flags and other signs have been removed to avoid conflicting with the general plan. At night the banners are uniformly floodlit white. With the rest of Central London, Bond Street has been closed to vehicular traffic during the illuminations.

Are you her type?



SOUS LE VENT
GUERLAIN



**FLOODLIT FOR THE CORONATION: BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE LONDON HOME OF THEIR MAJESTIES
THE KING AND QUEEN, SEEN FROM ST. JAMES'S PARK.**

Naturally, the floodlighting of Buckingham Palace forms one of the most important features of the nocturnal celebrations of the Coronation. It was decided to begin it on Coronation Day and to continue it, with his Majesty's consent, until Whit Monday. The illumination of the Palace requires some 500,000 candle-power; yet so cheaply is electricity now produced that the entire cost is little more than £2 a week!




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FLOODLIT FOR THE CORONATION: ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL ILLUMINATED.



THE WEST END OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, GLOWING IN A FLOOD OF LIGHT ; AND (BELOW) THE SOUTH FRONT WITH ITS ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES THROWN INTO RELIEF : AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE CORONATION ILLUMINATIONS.

One of the most historic buildings of the many chosen to be floodlit for the Coronation was St. George's Chapel, Windsor, a fine example of the late-Perpendicular style, begun by Edward IV. in 1477 and completed by Henry VII. and Henry VIII., which, of course, gains additional beauty when bathed in a flood of white light that throws its

architectural features into relief. The arrangements were made by the General Electric Company ; and they decided to link up the lighting on the Norman Tower and the Round Tower with the display. St. George's Chapel is that of the Order of the Garter, and the King will hold a Chapter of this Most Noble Order in it on June 14.

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Festivities*

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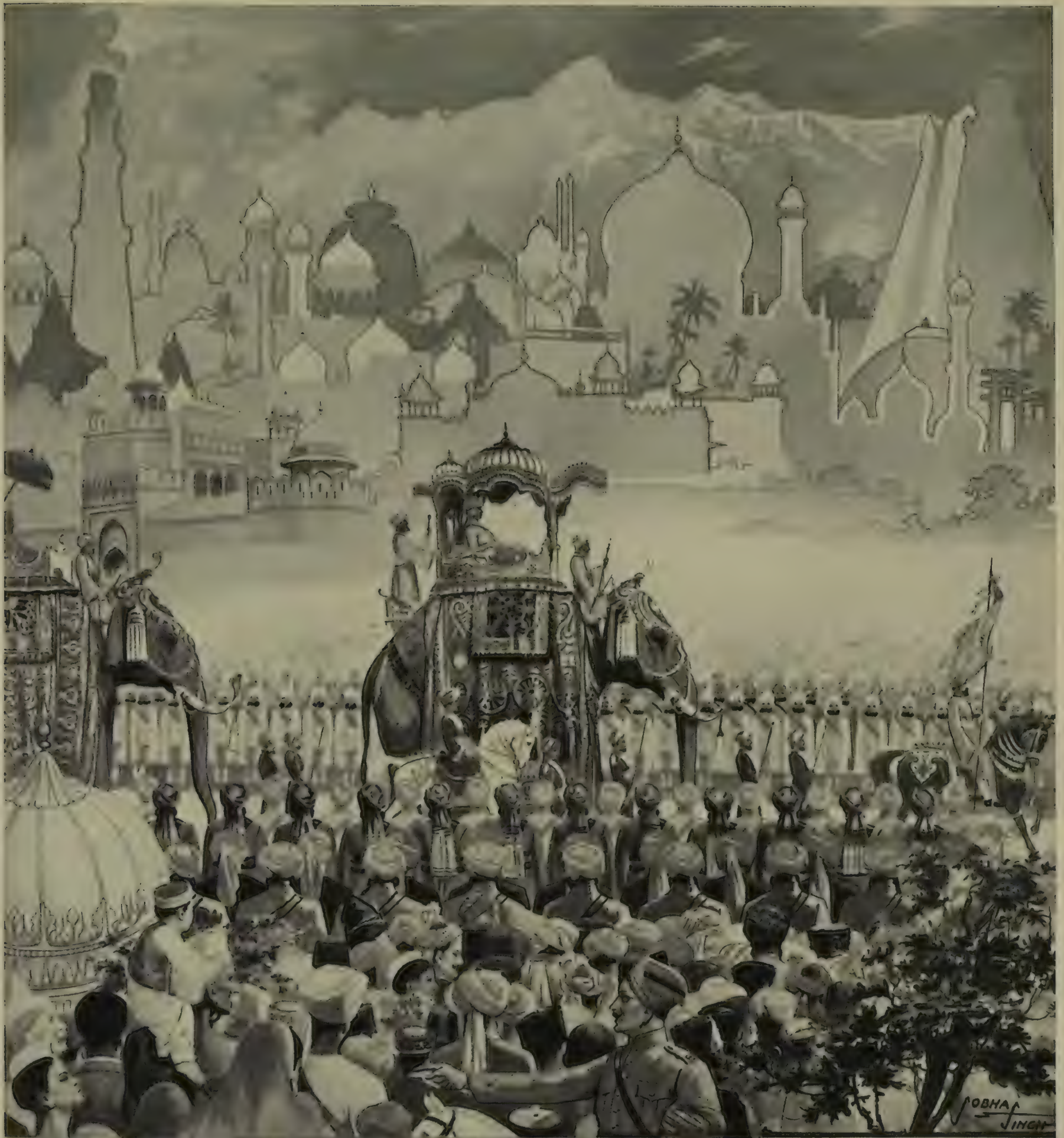
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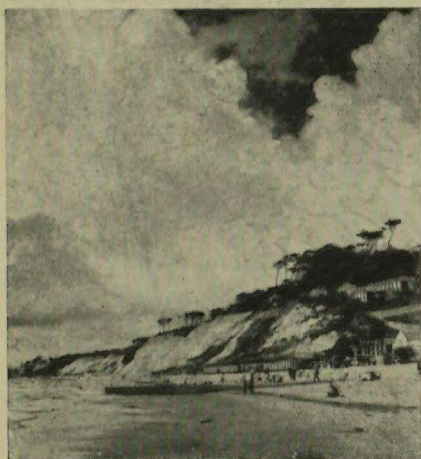
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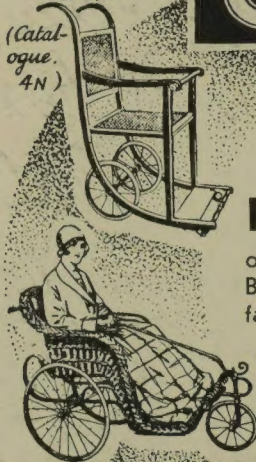
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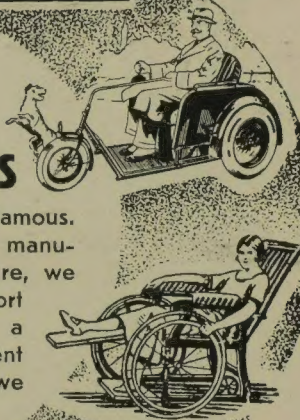
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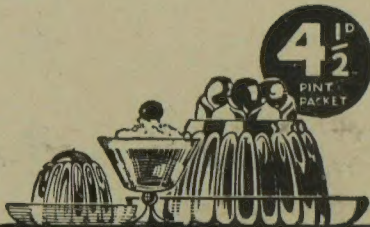


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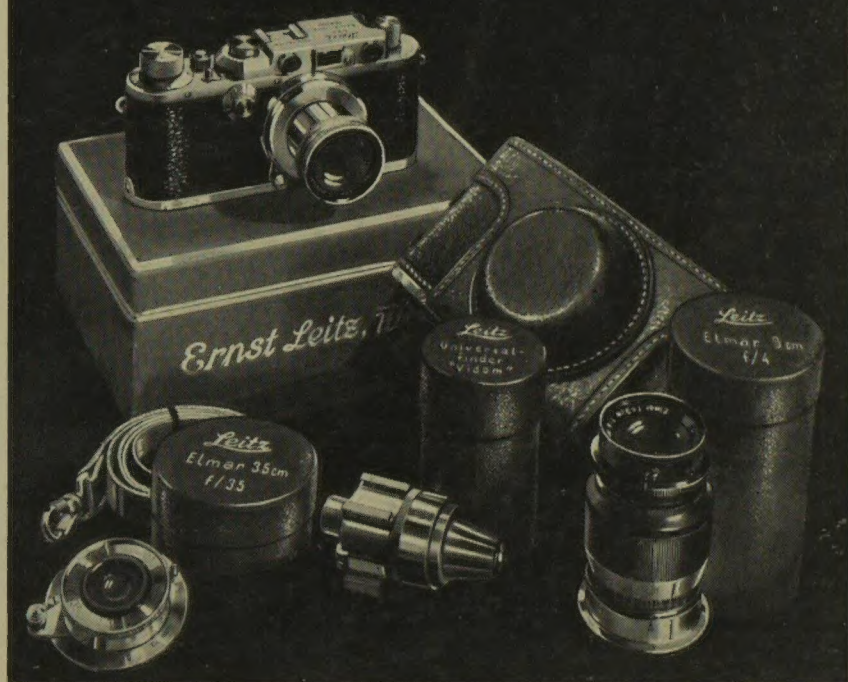
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